AUCTION SALES.
By HARRISON & CO.
SPECIAL SALE.
On MONDAY morning, Nov. 18, at 10 o'clock, sale of New and Second-hand Furniture, Carpets, &c., in order to make room for other goods.
HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL SALE OF FRENCH MERINOS.
On TUESDAY, Nov. 19, at 10 o'clock, Thibets and Cassimeres in all the fashionable colors. The finest lot of goods ever offered at auction in Chicago.
HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers.

Special Sale of French Merinos
ON TUESDAY, NOV. 19,
At 10 O'Clock.
100 p'cs Finest Thibets and Cassimeres, in all the Fashionable Colors.
The Finest Lot of Goods Ever Offered at Auction in Chicago.
HARRISON & CO.,
Auctioneers, 63 S. Canal-st.

LARGE SALE OF
Condemned Houses
On WEDNESDAY MORNING, Nov. 20, 1872, at 10 o'clock, we will sell at auction, on the premises, all the condemned houses on line of the C., C. & I. C. Railroad, beginning at North Curtis-st. and extending west to Wood-st., comprising
Over 75 Houses of all Descriptions.
Full particulars can be had at our office. The sale will be strictly cash, and the houses must be moved off the premises.
HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers.

PROPOSALS.
PROPOSALS
For Material, and Work and Labor Required in the Construction of the Cook County Jail and Criminal Court Building.
Sealed proposals will be received until the 20th day of November, 1872, at noon, by the Committee on Public Buildings of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, for the furnishing and delivery of all material, work, labor, and construction of and for the Cook County Jail and Criminal Court Building, being erected on the corner of Michigan and Dearborn-sts., in the City of Chicago, according to plans and specifications, and drawings on file in the office of Messrs. Armstrong & Egan, Architects, No. 14 South Clark-st., [illegible] as follows, to-wit:
1. All material, work, labor, construction, and finishing of the entire mason, cut stone and plastering work complete.
2. All material, work, labor, construction, and finishing for the iron work complete.
3. All material, work, labor, construction, and finishing of the building, carpenter, joiner, and wood work complete.
4. All material, work, labor, construction, and finishing for the plumbing and gas-fitting complete.
The stone to be used may be granite, marble, or sandstone. The qualities must have uniformity of color, texture, and durability, and no stone will be considered that has not been tested by actual use in buildings.
Bidders may include one or more of the items named in their proposals, and all proposals must be made on the printed forms to be obtained of the County Clerk, and accompanied with a copy of this notice, and by a bond in the sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars, with security, to be approved by said Committee, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, and give bond with approved security therefor as follows:
For the stone, mason, and plastering work......
For the iron work and material......
For the carpenter, joiner, and building work and material......
For the plumbing, gas-fitting work and material......
The right to reject any or all bids received is reserved. Proposals must be enclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals (for the various kinds of work and material named)," and deposited with the County Clerk, addressed to the Committee on Public Buildings of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County.
S. ASHTON,
JOHN CRAWFORD,
JOSEPH HARRIS,
J. H. PAHLMAN,
Committee on Public Buildings, Board of Commissioners of Cook County.
Chicago, Nov. 11, 1872.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.
ILLINOIS STATE PENITENTIARY, COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, JOLIET, Ill., Nov. 14, 1872.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, Commissioners of the Illinois State Penitentiary, up to Dec. 17, 1872, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the furnishing of the following supplies, needed at the Institution:
200 brls superfine flour, per month.
20 brls family flour per month.
200 Bu corn meal per month.
20 to 30 head good fat steers, per month, from 1,000 lbs upward.
[illegible] Rio coffee.
20 brls "C" sugar.
5 brls "A" sugar.
200 lbs Japan tea.
[illegible] bu oats.
[illegible] tons of coal in the car.
[illegible] tons Illinois coal.
[illegible] yards prison stripe (satinet), 27 inches wide, [illegible] oz per yard.
[illegible] lbs common soap.
1,000 boxes candles.
Every bid must be accompanied by a bond of $2,000, as will be required by the Commissioners. The goods to be delivered as they are wanted. Cash will be paid on delivery of goods. The bids are to be directed to the Secretary of the Board, and will be opened on Dec. 17, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock m., in the presence of such bidders as may choose to attend. Each bid, as far as possible, to be accompanied by a sample, showing quality to be furnished. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bid, which, in their judgment, is not in the interest of the State. For further particulars apply to the Warden, R. W. Edwards, Esq.
(Signed) JOHN REID, CASPAR BUTZ, RICHARD BOWETT, Commissioners.

MEDICAL CARDS.
COBURN
Medical Institute,
No. 186 West Madison-st., corner of Halsted-st., founded and conducted by DR. J. C. COBURN for the treatment of all chronic and private diseases in both sexes.
DR. COBURN has three diplomas from the best Colleges in the world.
DR. COBURN has records to prove his extensive hospital practice, both private and public.
DR. COBURN has had more experience in the treatment of private diseases than any physician in Chicago.
DR. COBURN cures the worst form of stricture without pain or cutting, but with a new French Dilator, which never fails.
The COBURN MEDICAL INSTITUTE is considered to be of first importance and a blessing to the afflicted, where all who are in need of medical treatment for any disease of a private nature can find, and receive the most scientific and skillful treatment by a physician who is a regular graduate of medicine, both from American as well as foreign Colleges. DR. COBURN'S reputation is Union-wide, and his Medical Institute is thronged with patients from all parts of the country for treatment.
Separate parlors for ladies and gentlemen, and the Institute is [illegible] ... Books on Male and Female Diseases are sent free for two stamps, in sealed envelopes. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sunday, 2 to 4 p. m.

DR. C. BIGELOW
CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, No. 454 SOUTH STATE-ST., CHICAGO.
It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago, who has made the treatment of all chronic and nervous diseases a specialty. Science and experience have made him the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainment, by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC and SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes.
The reputation of Dr. Bigelow is not founded on diplomas or certificates from European, Asiatic, or African Colleges; he has graduated with honor at a well-known institution on this continent. His praises are in the mouths, and in the mouths of his patients; they are not brought from over the seas, but are sounded at our doors; that he can be found a dozen years ago, but now. Gentlemen in the city, of the highest respectability, and members of the medical faculty now practicing in Chicago, are willing and ready to attest his skill; they are his references. His MEDICAL TREATISE for ladies and gentlemen sent free to any address in sealed envelope. Enclose two stamps. CONSULTATION FREE. The finest rooms in the city, with SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call; you only see the doctor. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters to DR. BIGELOW, No. 454 State-st. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays, 2 to 4 p. m.

Dr. F. Brooks,
Chicago, Ill., office 186 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe. All forms of Cancers, Ulcers, Wens, and Schirrous Tumors, Sexual and Urinary diseases, and all difficulties of a delicate nature incident to the generative organs. A book describing causes, symptoms, and effects, for ladies and gentlemen, sent free to any address. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m., Sundays excepted.

DR. J. F. QUIRK
Has removed his residence to his office, 419 South Clark-st., cor. Polk. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Special attention given to Chronic and Nervous Diseases.

[illegible] | DR. KEAN,
[illegible] Clark-st., Chicago, may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic and Nervous diseases. Dr. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.
[illegible]

$5 Packages
OF
FRACTIONAL CURRENCY
FOR SALE AT
TRIBUNE OFFICE,
S. Canal-st.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1872. NUMBER 91.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

HEREAFTER, the Business Office and Editorial Rooms of

THE TRIBUNE

WILL BE IN THE

NEW TRIBUNE BUILDING,

CORNER

Dearborn and Madison-sts.

INSURANCE.

ESTABLISHED BY

ROYAL CHARTER,

A. D. 1720.

London Assurance Corporation,

LONDON,

Capital Funds, Gold, - $13,234,425
Net Assets, Gold, - - - 5,064,000

This Corporation offers complete indemnity to those desiring the protection of the best insurance.
Upwards of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-TWO years, and an immense accumulation of assets, are sufficient guaranty of the security offered by its policies.
This Corporation commenced doing business in this city in the summer of the present year, and has appointed the undersigned its attorney and agent for the State of Illinois.
Policies issued at the Chicago office.
3 and 4 BRYAN BLOCK.
GEORGE C. CLARKE, Agent.

HAMBURG-BREMEN

Fire Insurance Co.,

OF HAMBURG, GERMANY.

[Despatch from Company, per Cable.]
HENRY GREENEBAUM & CO.:
Boston losses draw on Schroeder, of London.
[Signed] KLANHOLD, Managing Director.
[Despatch from Company's Agents in Boston.]
GREENEBAUM & CO.:
Hamburg-Bremen loses less than Forty Thousand Dollars.
[Signed] STEARNS BROS., Agents.
We continue to write, as heretofore, on Mercantile Stocks, Dwellings, Elevators, and Warehouses.

HENRY GREENEBAUM & CO.,
Agents, 16 N. Canal-st.
[illegible] GREENEBAUM. CONRAD WITKOWSKY.

WEATHER GUARDS.

Our Weather Guard

for windows and doors is
EASILY APPLIED,
IS SIMPLE, IS DURABLE,
IS CHEAP, IS PERFECT.
Those who once try it will have no other. It has been tested. It is indorsed by the
Leading Architects, the Leading Builders,
leading citizens. It is being fitted in the
Large Hotels, in Large Stores and Offices, in Dwellings
Cottages. No building is complete without them. Call and examine, and be convinced. A few good canvassers and agents wanted.
WILSON, PIERCE & CO.,
Principal Office, 104 1-2 Clark-st.

TO RENT.

OFFICES IN THE

Tribune Building

Are nearly finished. Several are yet untaken. Fire-proof, with vaults. English tile floors throughout. No offices in the city equal to these in every first-class respect. Plans of the Tribune Building can be seen at the office of
W. C. DOW,
Room No. 1, Nevada Block.

TO LIGHT

MANUFACTURERS!

About Jan. 1, 1873, I shall vacate my premises, consisting of first and second lofts and basement at 63 and 65 South Canal-st., to remove to my new building. A first-class Boiler and Engine, forty-horse power, and an elevator go with the lease, adapting it to almost any light manufacturing business which needs a central location. Tenants will have all surplus power. Terms very moderate. Call upon, or address, at the premises,
A. N. KELLOGG.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

FASHIONABLE

FURNITURE!

W. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO,
266 & 268 Wabash-av.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

Cloths & Cassimeres

DEPARTMENT.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

Are now offering a large assortment of Foreign Goods, their own importation, at the following reduced prices:

50 pieces English 6-4 Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, marked down from $7.50 to $6.50.
50 pieces English 6-4 Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, marked down from $6.50 to $5.50.
50 pieces English 6-4 Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, marked down from $6.00 to $5.00.
75 pieces Scotch 6-4 Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, marked down from $7.00 to $6.00.
60 pieces Scotch 6-4 Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, marked down from $6.50 to $5.50.
50 pieces Scotch 6-4 Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, marked down from $6.00 to $5.00.
40 pieces English 3-4 Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, marked down from $3.50 to $3.00.
75 pieces English 3-4 Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, marked down from $3.25 to $2.75.
60 pieces English 3-4 Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, marked down from $3.00 to $2.50.
25 Yorkshire 6-4 Meltons, marked down from $4.50 to $3.50.
A magnificent assortment of Beavers in all desirable colors, suitable for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear, at 20 per cent less than present value.
150 pieces Cassimeres, suitable for Boys' wear, at 75c, $1.00, $1.25, and $1.50, worth $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, and $2.00.

State and Twentieth & Madison and Market.

HARDWARE.

MAY & CO.,

Hardware and Metals,

14, 16, 18 and 20 Oliver-st.,
BOSTON.
We hereby give notice that our store
WAS NOT DESTROYED
By the recent Fire, and we are prepared to fill all orders with our usual promptness.

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS.

Schweitzer & Beer,

IMPORTERS OF
Toys and Fancy Goods, Bohemian Glassware, China and Lava Goods, Baskets, Accordions, &c., &c.
154 STATE-ST.
Near Monroe.

FURNITURE.

RUDOLPH & THOMALEN

153 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.
FINE AND MEDIUM
FURNITURE.
Small expenses, small profits, low prices.

BUSINESS CARDS.

WELLINGTON BROS. & CO.

Were uninjured by the fire, and are doing business as usual at 66 Chauncy-st., corner of Bedford, Boston.

DR. W. C. HUNT

Has removed to the CLARENDON HOUSE. Telegraph office in the Hotel, where messages can be received from all stations of the W. U. Telegraph Co.
West Side Office: 318 Madison-st.

FOR SALE.

Cancelling Stamps,

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,
118 and 120 Monroe-st. Chicago.

FLOUR.

Choice brands white winter and spring flour, for sale by
LYON & KING, Commission Merchants,
183 South Water-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC

leaves ST. LOUIS Tuesday, Nov. 19, and CAIRO Saturday, Nov. 23, at 10 a. m., for NEW ORLEANS.
THOMAS MORRISON, Agent,
200 North Levee, St. Louis.

FINANCIAL.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates.
G. S. HUBBARD, Jr.,
163 East Washington-st.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

The regular conclave of Gourgas Sovereign Chapter of Rose Croix, will be held at the Masonic Temple, corner Halsted and Randolph-sts., Monday evening at 7½ o'clock. Work. JAMES H. MILES, Gr. Sec'y.

WASHINGTON.

The President's Message to be More Liberal to the South.

Territorial Acquisition the Key-Note of the Second Term.

Civil Service Reform to be Applied to the New York Custom House.

The Congressional Influx.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE KANSAS SENATORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 17.—Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, arrived here to-day, and will remain until the meeting of Congress. He is in very cheerful spirits, and speaks with confidence of his re-election. He says the canvass in his State moved wholly upon the election of Senator, and that the war-cries of the campaign were "Pomeroy" and "Anti-Pomeroy." He knows nothing of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, which was, at the close of the last session, instructed to investigate, during the recess, the charges of corruption in the election of his colleague, Senator Caldwell. This Committee, of which Senator Morton is Chairman, has not been near Kansas during the recess, and the indications are that nothing more will be done toward an investigation.

CONGRESSIONAL INFLUX.

The Senators and members are arriving in small numbers, in order to seek quarters for the winter, or put their houses in order. Senators Morrill, of Vt., Edmonds, Cole, Windom, Cameron, Spencer, Harlan, and Stockton are already here, and Sherman will arrive on Tuesday.

A quorum of the House Appropriation Committee are here, and will begin their sessions on the appropriation bills on Tuesday.

AN INTERESTING CASE,

showing the liability of hotel keepers, was decided yesterday by Chief Justice Carter, of the District Supreme Court. Several years ago a noted female lobbyist put up at one of the hotels, then kept by Marshall Brown. After staying long enough to incur a considerable bill, and her business being dull, she took her departure, the proprietor retaining her baggage in lieu of the amount of her bill. The trunk was retained for a long period, but was finally returned to the woman, the proprietor supposing he would never get his pay. The woman, ten years afterwards, brings suit to recover $217, the value of certain articles which she alleges were abstracted from her trunk. Judge Carter, in deciding the case, said the landlord's lien gave him the right to detain the baggage a reasonable time, and then sell at public sale, and the hotel bill paid out of proceeds. If he detained baggage beyond such reasonable time, he was responsible for the loss. The jury gave the plaintiff $50, although she confessed she had not yet paid the board bill. The defendant will now bring suit for his bill.

THE PHILADELPHIA POST OFFICE.

Senator Cameron, and the last of the delegation which came here to look after the Philadelphia Postmastership, left last evening, thoroughly satisfied that the President will appoint George Fairman, the Civil Service candidate, as the successor to General Bingham.

Senator Cameron and Hon. Chas. O'Neil visited the White House yesterday, and made another appeal to the President in favor of the appointment of Mr. Trueman, but without effect.

The manner in which the public press, without regard to politics, has sustained the course of the President, has had the effect to strengthen him in his determination to enforce the rules and regulations of the Civil Service.

TERRITORIAL ACQUISITION.

Those who set at the right hand of the President, state that territorial extension will be the key note of the second term of Grant's administration. It is said that the President points to our present territorial acquisition, especially in the Southern direction, as being so valuable, that the people would not part with them at the present time for a thousand times the amount of the original purchase money. So far as the Northern frontier is concerned, the President is content to await the development of the annexation sentiment among the Northern people. He thinks that Ben Butler, in his Canadian annexation resolutions was simply a few years ahead of the opinion of the Northern people.

San Domingo, as a separate scheme by itself, will not receive special mention in the forthcoming message of the President. He thinks this latter subject can be postponed for a year, or at least until a new Congress has been elected. The authority for this latter statement is in the way of a representation made by those who are engaged in the development of the natural interests in the island alluded to.

CIVIL SERVICE.

The President is so well pleased with the reception of his enforcement of the Civil service rules, in the appointment of the Philadelphia Postmaster, that he has concluded to apply them in the New York Custom House. The resignation of Cornell will be followed with the appointment of James L. Russell, next in the line of promotion, as successor. It is expected that Cornell will be elected Speaker of the New York Assembly, in the Conkling Senatorial interests, and that this will be followed by the tender of an appointment to a first-class foreign mission.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

The active members of the American delegation to the Geneva Congress, such as Caleb Cushing, Charles Francis Adams, Wm. M. Evarts, and Bancroft Davis, are now here. They propose during the coming week to draw up a plan, for submission to the President, for the disbursement of the Geneva award. These members do not think that they will have their plan organized in time for the President's annual message.

PROPOSED WASHINGTON IMPROVEMENTS.

Among the first measures to be introduced in Congress will be a bill appropriating several millions of dollars to aid in the improvements of Washington. The claims will be based upon the fact that the Government owns a large amount of property here, at least 40 per cent of all the property in the city, which does not pay any taxes, and which will share in the appreciation in the value of private property, on account of the improvements. The citizens, without distinction of party or politics, favor this movement, and it is believed the bill will pass Congress without much opposition.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

THE MESSAGE AND REPORTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 17.—The only report of any of the Heads of Departments completed is that of the Secretary of War. The others are in a state of forwardness. Nearly all the reports of the Chiefs of Bureaus have been sent to the Public Printer.

The President has recently been arranging the points for his message, but has not yet commenced writing it. Some contents of the document can be inferred only from his recent private utterances, and it is safe to say that it will be

MORE LIBERAL

in its tone, especially towards the South, than his former messages, the recent vote in that section being indicative of a better feeling than heretofore toward the General Government, while the press is more moderate in its utterances, not taking into account the popular majority of the entire country.

The recent pardon of Appleton Oakesmith is regarded by Southern gentlemen as showing a more friendly policy and foreshadowing Executive action relative to some of the Ku-Klux prisoners now serving out sentences in the Albany Penitentiary.

DECLINE TO EXHIBIT.

Many inventors of the United States have expressed their reluctance to contribute to the Vienna Exposition for the reason that, owing to the stringent character of the patent laws of Austria, American patentees would have no remedy against the appropriation of their improvements by persons of other nationalities without compensation. In order to overcome this difficulty our Government, yesterday, prepared the draft of a treaty, or convention, between the United States and Austria, in order to secure in that country the right of American inventors to the same extent that Austrian inventors are protected in our country. It is the design to lay this proposition before the Austrian Government at the earliest practicable period, and the telegraph may be used to facilitate the negotiations. Should this measure be consummated, our Government will propose to the various nations of Europe that some international arrangement be made to secure the rights of the respective countries under similar circumstances.

BRITISH-AMERICAN CLAIMS.

The Mixed Commission on the American and British claims have made $4,000 additional awards against the United States in favor of British subjects.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Abstract of reports made to the Comptroller of the Currency, showing the condition of the National Banks in the United States at the close of business on Thursday, the 3d day of October, 1872:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$872,520,104.35
Over-drafts	4,677,819.12
United States bonds to secure circulation	382,046,400.00
United States bonds to secure deposits	15,479,750.00
United States bonds and securities on hand	12,142,550.00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	23,533,151.73
Due from redeeming and reserve agents	80,717,071.30
Due from other National Banks	34,486,893.87
Due from State banks and bankers	12,976,878.01
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	32,276,498.17
Current expenses	6,310,428.77
Premiums	6,546,648.52
Checks and other cash items	14,916,794.34
Exchanges for Clearing House	110,086,315.37
Bills of other National Banks	15,734,098.00
Bills of State banks	53,198.00
Fractional currency	2,151,747.88
Specie	10,229,756.79
Legal tender notes	102,074,104.00
Clearing House certificates	8,632,000.00
United States certificates of deposit	6,710,000.00
Three per cent certificates	1,555,000.00
Total	$1,755,857,098.24

Number of banks, 1,919.

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$479,629,174.00
Surplus fund	110,257,516.45
Undivided profits	46,623,784.50
National Bank notes outstanding	333,495,027.00
State bank notes outstanding	1,567,143.00
Dividends unpaid	3,149,749.61
Individual deposits	613,290,671.45
United States deposits	7,853,772.41
Deposits of United States disbursing officers	4,563,833.79
Due to National Banks	110,047,347.57
Due to State banks and bankers	33,789,083.83
Notes and bills rediscounted	5,549,431.88
Bills payable	6,040,562.68
Total	$1,755,857,098.24

FOREIGN.

ITALY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—The London *Times* of the 5th instant, in an editorial on the flood in Italy, says two-thirds of the province of Mantua and one-third that of Ferrara have been flooded. More than 20,000 families are houseless. Vast tracts in the territories of Parma, Reggio, and Modena are turned into lakes, on the surface of which may be seen tops of trees, roofs of houses, and floating carcasses of drowned cattle. Not only solid barns and substantial farm houses, peculiar to those districts, but even churches have in many cases been unable to withstand the violence of the floods. Many human beings have perished, both of those who allowed themselves to be caught within the lower building, and of those who fled for safety to loftier edifices.

But hardly less wretched is the condition of the survivors. The cattle they have rescued from the flood are perishing from want of fodder. They themselves are thrown for sustenance on the neighbors' charity. The harvest they have lately garnered, the fields they have just sown, are laid waste. What was, a month ago, the richest of plains is now a chaotic marsh, not unlikely to bear for many years the marks of a few hours' havoc. Nor are the ravages limited to the lower lands of the Po, but all around over the vast level, and up to the mountain sides, the devastation extends. The rivers are everywhere breaking their bounds, and the waters are out throughout the peninsula. The distress is immense, and threatens to exhaust the ordinary recourse to public and private charity. To repay the damages done to their dikes by the Po and the Oglio in the Province of Mantua alone, during the present inundation, it is estimated that a sum of $120,000 will be required.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 17.—In all the cathedrals of France, to-day, special prayers were offered for the National Assembly, and the blessing of God was invoked on its proceedings. The Government officials attended the services, escorted by details of troops as guards of honor. The congregations at all the churches in this city were very large.

The several parties into which the Assembly is divided held meetings here last night to sum up the events of the past week and decide upon their future policy. The Monarchists confess that they have been defeated, and will secure an honorable retreat by giving their support to the Conservative Republicans.

All the Conservative elements have been united in favor of a motion, which will be introduced this week by Deputy Changarnier, condemning Gambetta's speech at Tours.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Nov. 16.—The Government has issued a ministerial decree, signed by Itzenplintz, Minister of Commerce, commanding German railway companies to discontinue the practice of transporting emigrants unless full rates are paid for persons and baggage. Hitherto the railway companies have carried emigrants from the interior to the seaboard at very low rates, and baggage free, thus encouraging emigration. The decree is arbitrary, and obstructs emigration by increasing the difficulties in reaching the seaboard.

POLITICAL.

ALABAMA LEGISLATORS ARRESTED.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 17.—Messrs. Morgan, Kimbro, and McNeill, Conservatives, who have certificates of election as members of the Legislature, were arrested by a United States Deputy Marshal to-day, between Selma and Uniontown. It is reported that the Marshal is to take them to Mobile. The Marshal said that he had instructions not to take bail. The offence charged is some violation of the Election law. This will make the political complexion of the Legislature doubtful on its organization, as the carrying of the prisoners to Mobile will involve several days' delay. The Liberals and Conservatives would have a majority in the House if the arrested parties were allowed to take their seats. The Legislature meets to-morrow.

THE NEW ORLEANS VOTE.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 17.—The total vote of the Parish of Orleans is: Grant, 13,226; Greeley, 52,687. Greeley's majority in the State, as far as heard from, is 6,707, including returns (mostly official) from all but two parishes.

Beauregard is elected Administrator of Improvements.

The Epizootic Among the Chickens.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—The report that the epizootic has broken out among the fowls in Southern New York and New Jersey and Northern Pennsylvania is found to be true. The disease runs its course very swiftly. The fowls are taken with staggering fits, a running at the beak, and bearing all the symptoms of the epizootic. These fits recur with decreasing intervals and increasing violence, until death, which generally ensues in a few hours. As soon as the chickens are attacked they hide in holes or crawl off to some corner and die. With regard to treatment, none has been adopted. As soon as the disease is noticeable the fowls are killed, and, it is charged, marketed in this and other cities.

A reporter who visited the New York markets yesterday, says many dressed fowls had discolored and congested heads and necks, with harsh and unnatural appearance of skin.

The Bangor Insurance Companies.

BANGOR, Me., Nov. 17.—The following are the assets and losses of the various Bangor insurance companies:

Bangor, assets, $255,000; losses, $50,000.
Eastern, assets, $546,000; losses, $150,000.
Union, assets, $550,000; losses, $150,000.
National Capital, assets $200,000; losses, $166,000.

Except the National, all these Companies' losses have been made good by the stockholders. The National is in the hands of a receiver.

NEW YORK.

The Era of Great Fires---The Excellent Example of Chicago.

Outline of the Next Grand Flame-Feast in the Metropolis.

No More Veterans on the City Press---The Writers Nearly All New.

Henry Ward Beecher's Notion of an Armor of Bank-Notes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14, 1872.

Chicago has set the example of Great Fires, as if to show its miraculous power of recuperation. Thinking, perhaps, that even the nineteenth century might profit by a splendid lesson of indomitable courage, energy, and enterprise, she gave it in the royalist fashion, and moved the globe to admiring wonderment.

STAID BOSTON

has taken you as a pattern, and burned up her business-quarter in order not to be outdone by her youthful Western sister. Time was when Boston would not have recovered in a generation from the calamity she has just endured. But the splendid example of Chicago is before her, as it is before all the world, and she accepts the calamity with patience and with hope. What Chicago did, she is doing; what Chicago marked out, she will follow. Within a twelvemonth, she will place herself by the side of the Garden City, as a model of the accomplishing capacity of pride, perseverance, and pluck.

THE BAPTISM OF FIRE

seems to be needful to the new birth of our American centres. Chicago and Boston have suffered what no doubt New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and other leading cities have yet to suffer. I trust I am in error; but I cannot help believing that Gotham is doomed to semi-destruction; that, ere long, our heaviest business portion will be laid in ashes.

Our fathers and mothers used to talk of the Great Fire of Dec. 16, 1835, until it seemed something appalling. But, when we learned that only the First Ward, east of Broadway and below Wall street, including less than 700 buildings, was destroyed; causing a loss of not much more than $18,000,000, we refused to be startled by such an insignificant array of facts. We forgot that the city then contained hardly 250,000 inhabitants, and that $1,000,000 then represented as much as $10,000,000 does to-day. Thus we see that the disaster of thirty-seven years ago was as severe to the Metropolis as was your grand illumination thirteen months since.

WHEN OUR NEXT GREAT FIRE

comes, it will be liable to sweep away $400,000,000 or $500,000,000 worth of property; and then we shall rebuild as Chicago has done, and as Boston will do; so that the probability of still another repetition of the fiery catastrophe will be materially diminished. The district bounded by Canal street, the bay, and the two rivers, represents such manifold attractions to the Demon of Flame that I am surprised he has not, long since, cast into it his infernal torches. He is biding his time, unquestionably. Some intensely cold night, when the greater part of the city is fast asleep, he will awake us with a crimson flash, the roar of flame, the sound of tumbling walls, and the terrific din of a mighty city fated to fiery sacrifice. The conflagration of 1835 will, I fear, be repeated before the end of the century, and our solidest structures be swept away like a smoke-wreath in a blast of wind.

One thing we have learned already: that fire-proof buildings are first-class frauds; that they resist fire admirably when the fire is far away, but that they burn like pine when girt with flame. The nearest approach, probably, to a fire-proof building here is Harper & Brothers' establishment, in Franklin Square. It is all stone and iron; could not be made more incombustible, and yet if a fire swept through the swamp, I am sure the great publishing house would be Chicagoed like any other structure.

NARROW POLICY.

All the Liberal newspapers have discovered that the election is over, which is much more than can be said of some of the Radical Republican organs. Victory can afford to be not only generous, but cheerful and complacent, hard as it is for defeat to be amiable and gracious.

Among the city journals, the opposite of this has been shown. The *Tribune*, of all papers having the most reason to feel sore and ugly, has been, and is, perfectly good-natured, even jolly, over the discomfiture of its party, and the political subversion of its chief. On the other hand, the *Times*, which ought to have been jocund with smiles, and which certainly might have been magnanimous in its hour of triumph, has evinced the narrowest and meanest spirit. It has gone on belaboring Horace Greeley (the result of habit, no doubt,) as if it feared that, with a mere handful of electoral votes, he might be chosen President after all.

I presume that the *Times*, twelve months hence, will still be setting up bags of straw, and knocking them over with bludgeons of bombast, under the impression that each one of them represents the editor of the *Tribune*. It is rumored that both the publisher and editor of *Grant's Own* start wildly, snuff the air, and paw the earth, whenever the name of Greeley meets their eye or ear. It is even whispered that those gentlemen are monomaniacal on the subject, and that a vision of a copy of the journal they so dread and detest sets them foaming at the mouth.

Jesting aside, the course of the *Times* is as impolitic as it is foolish and contemptible. I know a number of ardent Republicans who did their utmost to re-elect Grant, that are so disgusted with the *Times*, since his re-election, that they refuse to take the paper any longer. They say, very justly, that a journalist who, after winning his fight, continues to insult his foe, is too narrow to be esteemed, and too base to be trusted.

THE RESULT OF SLANDER.

One of the practical ways in which Henry Ward Beecher's congregation wished to show their sovereign contempt for the Woodhull-and-Claflin slanders was to insist on raising his salary $5,000 a year. He peremptorily refused, it is said, to have this done, and laughingly remarked that his friends seemed anxious to make him invulnerable to vulgar abuse from irresponsible sources, by covering him with an armor of bank notes.

Mr. Beecher was never so popular as he is to-day; and Theodore Tilton's *Golden Age* has received, I understand, nearly a thousand new subscribers since the publication of the assault upon himself and his family.

Meanwhile, the blackmailing females languish in prison, and write cards to the newspapers, which are seldom printed, appealing to the public for commiseration in their spiritual and pecuniary distress. Everybody says that they will be sent to prison; but, as they are so completely crestfallen and crushed, and as their last sting has been drawn, perhaps it might be just as well to restore the liberty they no longer have the power to abuse. They declare they are penniless now, though they had $150,000, they allege, when they came to the city.

A SHIFTING TRADE.

Thinking over the matter, the other day, I was impressed by the transient quality which has marked journalistic positions in this city of late years. Before the War, one frequently met men who had been connected with this or that daily half their lifetime; but now such veterans are rarely encountered.

The *Herald* staff is nearly all new, with the exception of Drs. Wallace and Hosmer, who have been there for nearly a quarter of a century. The same is true of the *Times*, for nearly all its writers either retired, or were permitted to resign, after Henry J. Raymond's death. The *Tribune* editors, excepting Horace Greeley, George Ripley, and Charles T. Congdon, are men almost of yesterday. Whitelaw Reid is a *novus homo*; so are John R. G. Hassard, John Hay, Noah Brooks, William F. G. Shanks, William Winter, and most of the corps.

The *World's* scribes appear to have in them an adhesive element. Beginning with Manton Marble, David G. Croly, Ivory Chamberlain, William Henry Hurlburt, Eugene Schuyler, and many of the subordinates, have been on the daily almost from its inception. The *Journal of Commerce*, fossilized as it is, has had numerous changes; and the popular notion that it is still edited by old Adam is pronounced on authority to be without foundation.

William Cullen Bryant and Parke Godwin are the only ancients connected with the *Evening Post*, and Mr. Bryant has for some years restricted his editorial duties to writing an occasional paragraph. Sydney Howard Gay, John R. Thompson, and Mr. Sedgwick, who now fill the principal departments, are new-comers to that journal. The *attachés* of the *Commercial Advertiser*, barring Chester Dewey, are of late importation; Hugh J. Hastings, the publisher and principal proprietor, having himself not long since been a citizen of Albany. James and Erastus Brooks have followed the fortunes of the *Evening Express*,—begun as a morning issue,—from the very first, and will doubtless remain at their post until the undertaker has need of them. The other dailies are so modern that the men who conduct them must be modern, too, so far as their present journalistic relations are concerned.

A writer for the press who remains on the same paper for three or four years is now regarded here as a hoary veteran; and some scribblers call themselves old journalists after they have worked in one office six months. It is natural to inquire what becomes of all the journalists. They are certainly disappearing from the ranks. Perhaps they die, or perhaps they turn their attention to some pursuit requiring less labor, and insuring more money.

SALMAGUNDI.

An absurd story, taken from some inventive correspondent, is now circulating, to the effect that, in the Eighth Ward of this city, there are 3,000 white women married to negroes. The story would be true if the number of women were reduced 2,998.

It is whispered that the Metropolitan Hotel is soon to change hands, as the odium of the name of Tweed has frustrated all hope of its becoming profitable.

Mrs. John Wood, the once vivacious and popular actress, will return to England after the withdrawal of "Le Roi Carotte" from the boards of the Grand Opera House.

Charles Astor Bristed ("Carl Benson") is the richest literary man in America; having an income of $60,000 a year.

A prosperous merchant in West Broadway has, in a commercial career of twenty-seven years, failed eleven times. He does not believe in Richelieu's dictum.

COLSTOUN.

Overhauling the Fire Brigade—Raid on the "Walter Girl" Saloons—Contemplated Changes in the City Government—Suits Dismissed—Important Decision.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Louis L. Todd, a respectable insurance man of this city, has brought suit for $20,000 damages against J. O. Quigley, broker at No. 20 New street, for inducing his wife to leave him and assume improper relations with himself. The parties were married in 1865, and lived in harmony until he went to board at a hotel, where Mrs. Todd became acquainted with the defendant. In 1870 she abandoned her husband without explanation, and it was several months before he could ascertain her residence. Finally he saw her walking in the street with Quigley, and discovered that they were boarding together at a hotel in Jersey City. Quigley was arrested, and after spending two nights in jail, was released on $6,000 bail.

Henry Ward Beecher delivered a striking sermon to-night on the subject of labor. He said from the applications he received daily from young men out of work, it must be the general impression that he owns Central Park, Prospect Park, the Custom House, the Navy Yard, and Post Office. He desired it to be known that he had no personal or political influence at Washington. Yet he acknowledged feeling sympathy with the 25,000 idle young men in New York who want to be bookkeepers and can't induce themselves to try to be anything else. He did not hold up his hands austerely and say, "Young men, go West" [great laughter], but many of them had rushed away from their fathers' farms before they had learned to work. Many of them were of a sort that would starve on a hundred acres of good land, be without shelter in a lumber yard, and be barefooted if they owned all the leather in the "swamp." The useless man simply lies when he declares he is as good as any other man. Mr. Beecher's text was Ephesians, 4th chaper, 28th verse.

The 160 girls who were arrested by the police at a late hour last night in nine of the principal concert-saloons of Broadway, spent the remainder of the night in the station houses amid a strange hubbub of weeping and noisy ribaldry. They were permitted to go unpunished by the Police Justice to-day, but the well-dressed scoundrels who run the hells were placed under bonds for trial. These concert-saloons have recently become more brazen in their operations, the girls appearing dressed as pages, or in some other semi-nude costume. Unblushing robberies in making change was the rule in all of them, while larger crimes were planned by the thieves in league with the fallen women, who acted as waiters.

The Canterbury, at 632 Broadway, is the largest concert saloon in the city, and employed forty female attendants, in "Black Crook" attire. This, like eight similar but smaller dens, was pulled by police in citizens' clothes. The customers were permitted to retire, but the girls, after resuming their street dresses, were marched to the lock-up, in company with their employers. There are scores of other concert saloons equally vile that were not raided, and it remains to be seen whether this descent is a mere spasmodic occurrence, or the beginning of a determined war on a metropolitan evil that has thus far defeated the authorities.

Another of the irrepressible reporters, who make investigations regardless of personal inconvenience, has just turned up in the *Times* office. Having heard constant complaints of bold robberies committed by skin game gamblers, he professionally played faro at a saloon kept by Harvey Young, and was coolly fleeced out of $38, the dealer not even taking the trouble to disguise his cheating. The reporter proposes now to make a test case, and has caused the arrest of Harvey Young, the oldest skin gambler in New York, and his dealer "Yorke." Young was concerned in the "Bill Pool" murder, and about three years ago he shot Bob Willis, keeper of a rival gambling house on Broadway. He has never been tried for either offence.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—General Newton, United States Army, in an interview, yesterday, expressed the opinion that the use of gunpowder is injudicious to stop the progress of fires, giving preference to dualine and giant powder, which do not scatter the combustible debris, but cut the building off close to the foundations and piers, and let it fall vertically. He did not believe in the organization of a separate corps of workmen, thinking the firemen able to do the work.

The Fire Commissioners of New York have appointed two Boards of Examiners to test the competency of the officers of all the companies, and of the assistant engineers.

The police raided nine Broadway concert saloons, last night, arresting the proprietors, barkeepers, and 160 female waiters, who are held for examination.

It is stated that the fire, building, police, charities, and dock departments of this city are to be abolished by legislative action this winter.

The testimony given, yesterday, before the commission appointed by the Supreme Court, showed that over ten millions dollars worth of property had been given for nothing in franchises to street railroads.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, Judge J. Shipman decided against the Government in a suit to recover $25,000 from Benj. J. Cahoone, an alleged defaulting Paymaster in the navy, and sureties, holding that Cahoone was a lunatic, and unable at the time of entering into his bond, to make any contract whatever.

Judge Blatchford dismissed the cases of several persons indicted for conspiracy to defraud the Government by false invoices.

Judge Shea, of the Marine Court, has decided that knowledge on the part of an agent not communicated to his principal, that the premises are to be used for improper purposes, cancels the claim for commission on brokerage.

The steam canal propeller William Baxter, with 200 tons of corn, arrived here yesterday, in five days and seventeen hours from Buffalo.

Honorably Acquitted.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 16.—The charge against Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Mann, wife and daughter of the Rev. Dr. Brinton Smith, of poisoning him to death, has been dismissed by Judge Watts, there not being the slightest evidence against them.

The Horse Disease.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—The deterioration of blood in the cases of horse dropsy now prevailing is instanced by the fact that where leeches are applied they soon drop off dead. One theory of the dropsy is, that it is caused by too much aconite, but it is admitted by the best informed persons that it results from premature return to work. The valuable trotting horse "Lottery," which died of dropsy, yesterday, had been sick with the epizootic for two weeks, and was very carefully nursed. On Thursday morning, however, dropsy appeared, terminating fatally in forty-eight hours. "Lottery" belonged to Samuel Truesdell, was 9 years old, and had a record of 2:27. He was valued at $15,000. Commondore Vanderbilt's "Mountain Boy" died of epizootic lung fever, no dropsical symptoms appearing in his case.

The Japanese Consul here has engaged several veterinary surgeons to write a treatise on the cause and cure of the horse disease, which will be forwarded to Japan to be used, if the epizootic breaks out in that country.

In the car stables in New York, the horses generally are improving. They are kept on soft diet, such as chopped hay given in a mash with some prepared compound food of a vegetable nature, mixed in to act as a tonic. The Third Avenue stables have been the greatest sufferers. They have lost over thirty horses; the Second Avenue have escaped with very few losses, and the Fourth Avenue have lost seven horses. The Sixth Avenue line have lost twenty-one horses, three with the dropsy. The Superintendent says he has cured some of the worst cases of dropsy. The losses of the other car lines have been less severe. The stage lines have lost from six to fifteen horses each. August Belmont's horses at Babylon, Long Island, have thus far escaped, though some of the yearlings are coughing. Near Paterson, N. J., where W. H. Sanford's stable is located, almost all the horses have been sick, "Greatness" having had the worst attack of the lot, but at last accounts all were doing well. The same may be said of the McDaniel stable, now in winter quarters at Princeton, N. J., and at Saratoga, N. Y.

The steam dummy innovation is widely favored in New York. The few trial trips by the Remington steam dummy on the Bleecker street line were perfectly satisfactory. Mr. Bergh is a strong advocate of a permanent change from the horse cars to steam cars, and is now backed up by a large majority of citizens. The car facilities of New York have been far from sufficient for several years, and tens of thousands are now compelled to walk daily. The discomforts of the coming winter in New York and Brooklyn will probably compel the introduction of steam dummies, though none have been ordered so far of the manufacturers, on account their heavy cost, and the limited term for which their use was authorized by the Aldermen. Their complete practical success is not questioned, and it is believed they must soon be adopted in all large cities.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Among the well-known trotters who died of the horse disease are Western New York, G. L. Faxs, Sontag, Lottery, Voorhees, and Abdallah. No noted running horses have died. Many have been attacked, but are doing well.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 17.—The dropsy has attacked the sick horses here, and the disease is worse.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 17.—The epizootic has at last made its appearance in two livery stables here. About fifty horses are now affected.

War Department Prognostications.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE. WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 17.—Probabilities—In the Northwest and thence to the Lower Ohio Valley, northwesterly winds, partly cloudy and clearing weather with occasional snow, extending to the Western lakes. In Michigan and on the lower lakes and thence to the Ohio Valley, slowly diminishing pressure, increasing cloudy weather and southwesterly wind. In New England and Middle States, Southwesterly to north-westerly winds and clear, cold weather. In the South Atlantic and Gulf States, high barometer, partly cloudy weather, northerly to easterly winds with occasional light rain and increasing temperature on the Western Gulf. Warning signals are ordered for Milwaukee, Chicago and Grand Haven.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The silk-weavers' strike, at Paterson, N. J., is about over, all the employers but one having conceded the old wages to the workmen.

The business portion of the town of Abbeyville, S. C., was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss $50,000; partly insured.

Four children of Patrick Cunningham, of Bloomfield, N. J., died on Thursday and Friday from a mysterious disease, resembling poisoning.

Several complications are going on among the Shakers at Mt. Morris, N. Y., and it is not improbable that a general division will shortly take place on the marriage question.

The poultry are said to be dying on the banks of the Susquehanna, in Pennsylvania, by thousands from an epidemic disease, which appears general.

The wife of Joseph Wittman died in Newark, on Saturday, from an overdose, administered by Dr. Fredolton, a prominent German physician, in the process of resetting a dislocated shoulder.

Royal White, of Crown Point, Ind., the man who was shot by the accidental discharge of a gun, while hunting, died on Saturday. The deceased leaves a wife and child to mourn his loss.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning, an alam of fire in Hopkins' store, Cincinnati, called the steam fire engines out. No horses could be used; men got out of bed and drew six engines to the spot in only three or four minutes longer time than it would have taken the horses. The fire did no serious damage.

—The Army of the Cumberland Committee met on Saturday night, at Dayton, and reported everything would be ready on Wednesday morning. The indications are that the attendance will be large. General Sheridan telegraphed that he will answer at roll call. General Joe Hooker, Senator Morton, General Meigs, Governor Noyes, and many other distinguished persons will be present. The Committee have arranged to spend the second day at the Soldiers' Home, where the veterans will give them a grand reception and entertainment.

About 8 o'clock last night, while a large number of gentlemen were congregated in the vestibule of the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, Captain Edward Dix, a well-known steamboat man, walked up to Robert W. Estlin, of New Orleans, who was conversing with some friends, and deliberately shot him in the left jaw. Estlin fell, and when down Dix fired another shot, which struck the prostrate man's left side. After the shooting Dix gave his pistol to one of the clerks of the hotel, and was taken by his friends to the Chief of Police, who ordered him locked up. Estlin was taken to his room, where his wounds were examined by a surgeon, and found to be very slight. The cause of the shooting cannot be ascertained, both parties being very reticent; but it appears the gentlemen had a quarrel a few days ago over a game of dominoes, and it is thought the affair grew out of that.

Fiendish Attempt to Wreck a Passenger Train.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—A fiendish attempt was made on Friday night, by depositing three heavy cross-ties across the Harlem track at Williams' Bridge, to throw off the Boston express. Fortunately they were not fastened securely, and were readily displaced by the locomotive. A reward of $1,000 is offered for the arrest of the guilty parties, who, if caught, are quite likely to be lynched.

Death on the Rail.

DAYTON, O., Nov. 17.—A locomotive on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad exploded at Bowlesville, six miles north of Springfield, yesterday, tearing up the track, wrecking the train, killing the engineer, John M. Maynes, the brakeman, L. D. Carter, and fatally scalding the fireman, J. Devoss.

Ocean Marine News.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Arrived, steamers City of Bristol, from Liverpool; Holland, from London, and Hansa, from Bremen.

FOREIGN.

DISASTROUS STORMS.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The Norwegian ship Sesostris was wrecked in the North Sea during the terrible gale on Wednesday last, and fourteen of her crew perished.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 16.—The storm which raged in the North of Europe on Wednesday and Thursday was very disastrous throughout Denmark and on the coast. The wind blew a hurricane, and rain and snow fell incessantly.

Streams overflowed their banks and inundated the country for miles. Great damage was done to seaport towns, and numerous marine disasters occurred.

Reports of the loss of twenty-four ships have been already received. Half of the town of Praestoe, in the Island of Seeland, on the Baltic, was laid waste by the force of the wind.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—A despatch from Stralsund, of to-day's date, reports eighty vessels totally wrecked in the late gale. The town was considerably damaged by inundation.

The fishermen on the islands of Griefswald, Zudar, and Hiddenso lost all their fishing smacks and apparatus. Their houses and contents were greatly damaged by high water.

Nearly all the cattle on the islands are drowned.

Wells were flooded from the sea, and the inhabitants are suffering for want of fresh water, food, and shelter. The Government has dispatched steamers laden with supplies to their relief.

The island of Rungen also felt the disaster heavily. Many of its fishing boats have been destroyed, and fields near the coast line were flooded.

The loss of life, both on the islands and main land, is very great.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—Dates from Hong Kong, per Japan, are to Oct. 12.

The Grand Duke Alexis held a levee at Hong Kong Sept. 16, and started for Canton on the 26th.

A serious mutiny took place Sept. 25, on board the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Golconda, near Singapore, caused by jealousy between the Malay and Chinese members of the crew. None were killed.

The well-known silk man, Teng-Yu, is dead. His relatives claim indirect damages from foreign physicians for his death.

The tugboat Pathfinder exploded, and one fireman was killed.

On Sept. 21 there was a severe shock of earthquake at Shanghai.

The plains near Tien-Tsin were again flooded. The waters were reported, on Sept. 10, as rising rapidly.

A church was built at Tueng-Chow for the Rev. T. P. Crawford, of the Southern Baptist Church.

The Viceroy of Nankin has determined to punish all parties engaged in kidnapping slaves on board Peruvian vessels.

Locusts have destroyed the crop in the Philipines.

Yokohama dates are to Oct. 23.

The completion of the first railroad in the country, from Yedo to Yokohama, was celebrated, the Emperor participating, in grand style on the 14th of October. The Emperor passed over the road.

The Department of Religion at Yedo has issued a document looking towards the toleration of all creeds.

A dreadful famine is reported among the people of Corea.

Great quantities of copper have been sent from Yedo to Corea, in the nature of a peace offering.

The authorities have stopped issuing passes to foreigners to go beyond the limits fixed by treaty, the privilege having been abused by carrying on illicit trade.

Mr. Lowder, former British Consul at Yokohama, has been appointed Superintendent of Japanese Customs.

The rinderpest is making terrible havoc among cattle in the rural districts.

The new telegraph line will be opened in state by the Emperor as soon as completed.

The exports from Japan to the United States during the last three months amounted to $2,534,000.

Three hundred thousand dollars in treasure from the steamer America has been recovered. Seventy-seven thousand dollars remain.

Four native priests have left Yedo for Europe to study the various religions of that country.

The wreck of the steamer Oneida was sold to the Japanese for $1,500.

Magistrates have been appointed for all the police districts of Yedo, with jurisdiction similar to that of our own.

A serious rising is reported in the Province of Mato. The police from Yedo will quell it, if possible, without troops.

The American Legation is in a well-furnished temple within the boundaries of Sheba.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Nov. 16.—The Lower House of the Cortes has passed the first clause of the Mortgage Bank bill, by a vote of 126 against 58.

There is trouble at Vittoria, the capital of the Province of Alava, between the Government authorities and the artillery troops stationed there, caused by the opposition of the latter to the appointment of General Hidalgo, as Captain General of the Province. The latest reports from the town state that the troops maintained their defiant attitude, and more serious trouble is feared.

In consequence of the recent demonstration of roving Carlist bands in the Northern Provinces, the garrison at Santander has been increased, and a force of carbineers has been concentrated at Logrono.

MADRID, Nov. 16.—The bulletin issued this afternoon announces that the health of King Amadeus is improving.

A despatch from Vittoria to-night reports that Captain General Hidalgo has resigned, and the conflict between the Spaniards and artillery troops has ended.

The American man-of-war Plymouth has left Barcelona.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The ex-Empress Eugenie held a *fete* at Chiselhurst yesterday. Many visitors were present from Paris, and a number of regiments stationed in Versailles sent bouquets.

A banquet in celebration of the opening of the Australian Telegraph line was given at the Cannon Street Hotel last night. Three hundred persons were present, and Earl Kimberly presided.

ITALY.

ROME, Nov. 16.—Signor Fella, Minister of Finance, having addressed an official communication to the Pope guaranteeing the payment to His Holiness of the annuity voted to him by the Italian Parliament, Cardinal Antonelli has sent a reply to the Minister informing him that the Pope declines to receive the annuity.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—Twenty-three cases of Marseilles rifles, which were to have been sent to the Carlists now in the Spanish Province of Gerona, have been seized at Perpiquan by the authorities of that town.

The United States war steamer "Shenandoah" has arrived at Marseilles. She will shortly sail for Tunis.

CANADA.

PETERBORO, Ont., Nov. 16.—A horrible murder has been committed in the township of Dummer, near the head of Stony Lake. One Bouton, a laborer employed by a farmer named Payne, murdered the wife and child of the latter. The woman's head was terribly crushed, and the child was found with its throat cut from ear to ear. The murderer was arrested and narrowly escaped lynching.

QUEBEC, Nov. 16.—The brig Triton, which went ashore below this place, has been got off and towed up to be surveyed.

A telegram from Gaspe states that Captain Viviah, of the barkentine John and Henry, before reported lost at Cape Cove, was rescued. The crew were lost.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Nov. 16.—Prince Bismarck is recovering.

Railroad Items.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Nov. 16.—A barge of iron for the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Road will arrive to-day by steamer from New Orleans, direct from England, in bond.

The earnings of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad for the third week in October last, were $28,960; same week last year, $15,908, an increase of $13,282, or 82¼ per cent.

The Davenport & St. Paul Railroad Company have a track nearly laid to Greeley, and it will be finished to Yankee Settlement to-day. From there the track-laying will be continued, and will not stop for winter until Strawberry Point and Fayette are reached.

OTTAWA, Ill., Nov. 16.—The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company have just finished tearing up the temporary track which was laid from their depot to the State Fair Grounds, and it is said they bring our city in debt $65, according to a contract made with them to pay all expenses. Every one supposed they were making "a good thing" out of it, as they could not begin to carry all the passengers applying.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Bond, Stock, Gold, and Produce Markets, and Business Generally.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The general markets to-day closed quiet, and somewhat depressed. The Boston fire proves less destructive than at first reported. One of the first results of the Boston disaster will be the immigration of mechanics from New York to rebuild the burnt district. Orders for new iron fronts have already been received here from Boston.

The estimates of wool destroyed still range all the way from five million to eighteen million pounds. Speculators here have bought up about two million pounds this week, but the manufacturers have been inactive. Fleeces have advanced 10@12 per cent nominally, but fabrics are up only from 3@8. Prints have not been affected. Chemicals show a tendency to lower rates, though dye stuffs are very firm. British goods are generally a trifle firmer. Carpets are dull, the season being over. The boot and shoe trade has not been materially affected by the Boston fire, and, as yet, there has been no general marking up of prices.

The business during the week with distant sections has been chiefly on orders. The city trade have puachased moderately. In the auction rooms buyers have shown a little more disposition to purchase, under a growing impression that prices will advance. The metal and hardware trade has been generally quiet. The crockery trade had a quiet week. The grocery trade was also quiet. This interest did not suffer in Boston, and the fire had no effect on groceries in this city. Among the tea dealers, the failure of Messrs. Hill & Co. has added to the insecure feeling in prices, as they are currently reported to be holders to the amount of 800,000 lbs. The marked decline of 10c per pound on black tea since the 15th of October seems to be likely to be further increased by the assignee's sale of Hill & Co.'s hoardings. Boston is heavily loaded with black teas of all kinds, and the market there is flat.

During the past week the money market at London has become firmer, and the week closes with 7 per cent as the rate in open market there, as against 8 per cent last Saturday. The foreign exchanges have been firm for short sights during the week, which resulted in the outflow of $2,600,000 good coin, but at the close the market was lower, both for long sterling and sight bills. Gold has fluctuated freely during the week between 114⅛ and 113⅝. Cash gold was dearer toward the close.

On the Stock Exchange speculation opened at a decline of 1 to 9⅜ per cent on the Boston fire, but soon after rallied from 1 to 8¾ per cent, and later again reacted from to 4 per cent, finally closing with firmer feeling and an upward tendency.

The bank statement was not so bad as generally expected, although made on declining averages, and this had the effect to strengthen the market at the close. Business on the Stock Exchange was active only early in the week, the closing days being noted chiefly for dullness. The bank statement presents an extraordinary feature in the gold item. The legal tenders are down $1,529,400, and the average is a falling one, so that the banks hold less than they appear to. The specie, notwithstanding the shipment of over $2,500,000 gold coin during the week, is apparently $166,000 higher than last week, and this apparent gain cannot be accounted for, even admitting that the average is a falling one, which is the fact.

The foreign commerce of the port for the week was as follows: General merchandise, imports, including gold; $5,717,907; produce, Exports, $5,365,829, and specie exports, $2,975,449.

MONEY

was less active to-day. In the morning call loans ranged from 7 per cent to 1-32, but in the afternoon declined to 3@4 per cent at the close. Discounts are close, and 12 per cent is the minimum rate for mercantile paper.

GOLD

was quiet and firm. Foreign exchange heavy.

STOCKS.

The stock market was dull to-day, but advanced ⅛ to 2⅜ per cent.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

closed firm at the highest prices of the week.

The new issue of six millions of 7 per cent bonds by the Lake Shore Railroad are to be debentures, and will be redeemed at the rate of $500,000 a year until retired. The Company issued and sold a similar bond in 1869, to make good a deficit in the Treasury occasioned by the bankruptcy of the company's bankers, the price obtained being 85. The proceeds of the present issue will be devoted to enlarging the road equipment, hastening the laying of the double track of steel rails, and procuring additional real estate at Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo and Chicago for elevators and depot room.

PRODUCE.

Flour opened firm, but quiet, owing to large arrivals. Good shipping is in fair demand; other grades dull; medium extras quite plenty; No. 2 plenty and heavy. At the close the market was irregular; good shipping brands firm and fairly active; low and medium spring and winter wheat extras easier. Holders of wheat at the opening were firmer but buyers held off, as freight-room is scarce. The market closes quiet but firmer, the demand being chiefly for spring. Winter in moderate request and firm. Choice white winter is held with much confidence. Pork was quiet in a wholesale way, and only a moderate jobbing inquiry. Cut meats generally dull on the spot. Sales of about 1,000 smoked hams at 14½c @15c. Bacon was in moderate demand, and long clear quoted at 8⅛c for November. Sales 500 boxes short clear for January, at 7¾c; 50 boxes short rib on spot, at 8½c. Lard very quiet.

ST. PAUL.

The Storm at Duluth—Railroads Blocked With Snow—River Navigation—Fire.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 15.—The severe weather for the past few days still continues, but the wind has somewhat subsided. Duluth is about the worst sufferer, for, although the actual damage may be confined to the loss of the schooners Francis Palmer and Sweetheart, and the washing away of the breakwater, it demonstrates that only the most immense expenditure can make a safe harbor there. This is more serious than the immediate loss.

The Winona & St. Peter and the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroads are both blockaded with snow for about 150 miles. The St. Paul & Pacific main line to Breckenridge is also troubled with snow. The engine and baggage-car of the Breckenridge line, which left here this morning, were thrown from the track at Minneapolis, and Charles Yeager, engineer, and James Curran, fireman, were seriously injured.

Coal-dealers have advanced the price of anthracite to $15, owing to the wrecks at Duluth.

If this weather continues, river-navigation will close in a few days. Such a storm so early in the season is very unusual.

A shanty fire, with the wind blowing a gale, alarmed our citizens a good deal this afternoon; but, fortunately, it was confined to the shanty it originated in.

INSURANCE.

Meeting of the New York Underwriters Yesterday—What They Think of Litigation in Times of Great Fires.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The Fire Underwriters to-day adopted resolutions expressing their convictions that the laws of this State, requiring an official examination by the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, into the actual condition of the companies, afford ample protection to the rights of policy-holders. The resolutions also declare that when a company becomes embarrassed in consequence of extensive conflagrations, as at Chicago and Boston, judicial interference on the complaint of a claimant for loss, or of individual stockholders, enjoining an insurance company from continuing business, and appointing a receiver, becomes an act of injustice, and is inimical to the best interests of the claimants and stockholders; and, finally, that judicial action upon an *ex parte* statement, when a company, while honorably pursuing its business, either becomes, or is supposed to be, embarrassed by the occurrence of exceptionally large fires, would inflict a wrong upon honest claimants and the stockholders, and would be liable to involve substantial companies in serious loss, and even tend to produce bankruptcy unnecessarily.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PENSION REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions, for the present year, will be unusually interesting, on account of the thorough manner in which the statistics of our pension system will be presented. The main portions of the report have been finished, and the whole will be embraced in the report of the Secretary of the Interior to Congress. During the fiscal year ended June 30, the increase of the pension rolls has been greater than for any year since that ending June 30, 1867. By the allowance of new claims there have been added to the rolls, 6,317 army invalid pensioners; 7,120 army widows and dependent relative pensioners, 151 navy invalid pensioners, 124 navy widows and dependent relative pensioners, 17,021 survivors of the war of 1812, and 3,105 widows of soldiers of that war, making a gross addition to the rolls of 33,838 new pensioners in the last fiscal year. The losses to the rolls by death, reenlistment, recovery from disability of invalid pensioners, of failure to claim payment of pension for three years, are 2,281; by death or marriage of widows and dependent relatives, expiration of minors' pensions or failure to claim payment of pension for three years, 6,097; by death of the survivors of the war of 1812, 604; by death of the widows of soldiers of said war, 122; a total loss of 9,104. The gross additions to the rolls 33,838, less the total loss 9,104, gives a net gain of 24,734 pensioners for the year, which, added to the rolls of 1871, make the total number of pensioners of all classes, June 30, 1872, 232,229. In addition, there have been increased the pensions of 5,116 army invalids, 68 navy invalids, 290 army widows and minors, and 6 navy widows, a total of 5,480, involving a total increase to annual amount of the pension roll of $211,587.85 per annum. This increases the total annual amount of pensions in the sum of $2,675,588.71, making the total amount of all pensions upon the rolls June 30, 1872, $25,480,-578. The amounts appropriated for the payment of pensions during the last fiscal year were for army penions, $28,550,000; for survivors of the war of 1812, $4,500,000; for navy pensions, $500,000. The unexpended balances in the hands of pension agents were: Army, $984,582.36; navy, $25,669.57, which amounts have been recovered into the Treasury. The appropriations for the present fiscal year are: Army, $30,000,-000; navy, $480,000, under the acts of June 17 and 30, 1870. At the close of the last fiscal year there had been issued 7,770 commutation orders in lieu of artificial limbs furnished in kind. There were issued also 450 commutation orders, amounting to $27,150, and 326 bills have been approved for limbs furnished in kind, amounting to $23,025. The total number of claims allowed thus far is 9,802.

The last remaining four of the widows of revolutionary soldiers are slowly, but surely, decreasing. The number of widows of the war of 1812 on June 30, 1868, was 888; June 30, 1869, 887; June 30, 1870, 727; June 30, 1871, 634; June 30, 1872, 578.

Efforts have been made to collect information relative to the supposed survivors, that a register of their names, residences, condition, ages, and dates of death might be prepared, and continued until the last shall have passed away. Circulars have been sent to the Postmasters at their places of residence, and to other parties from whom information could be obtained. Of these circulars, 554 have been returned, 23 without satisfactory reports, and 531 with the full information sought. Of these, 381 were reported as living and 150 as having died since Jan. 1, 1870.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

Attorney General Williams is sending circulars to the Governors of States, requesting them to furnish, or cause to be furnished, to that Department, the statistics of crime, under the laws of their States, for the present year, for his forthcoming report to Congress. He also addresses the United States District Attoneys with a like purpose, of requesting them to furnish reports of the business in the several Courts in the United States, setting forth the condition of all cases embraced under the heads of customs, internal revenue, Post Office, *quo warranto*, and miscellaneous, the number of such disposed of, and how disposed of.

INTERNAL REVENUE MATTERS.

Supervisor Dutcher is in the city, on business connected with the reduction of the collection districts in New York. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, however, states that nothing in that direction will be done until after the reassembling of Congress. The existing law requires the reduction of the number of Internal Revenue Collectors and Assessors to 160, on or before the 1st of January next. But prominent revenue officials are of the opinion that Congress may, at its approaching session, see fit to abolish the office of Assessor, and all internal taxes, except those on spirits, tobacco, and malt liquors.

PERSONAL.

Senator Cameron and Congressman O'Neil, it seems, did not return to Philadelphia with the delegation of thirty who came here to fix up the Philadelphia Post Office, and that, not satisfied with their rebuff by the President, yesterday, they made another attempt to dissuade him from following his Civil Service ideas by appointing a subordinate of the office instead of one of the "Cameron ring." It appears they did not succeed any better to-day, for they found the President in still worse humor than he was yesterday. It is thought that the office will be filled at once.

Postmaster General Creswell has returned from his home in Maryland, where, for the past week or so, he has been engaged in preparing his annual report. Some additional statistical information will be added, and the report will be ready for the printer. It will contain more tables of figures, and show more labor in its preparation than any previous report.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE NEW YORK PRESS ON THE PHILADELPHIA POST OFFICE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The journals of all parties here heartily approve the President's action regarding the Philadelphia Postmastership. It is said that when the office of Surveyor of the Port, about to be vacated by Mr. Cornell, is filled by a new appointment, the President will be guided by the Civil Service regulations. The dismay of managing politicians in New York over this unexpected blow from the White House is widespread and ludicrous. Tom Murphy's friends claim, however, that he will not make Cameron's mistake of attempting to carry his points by storm, and that his personal relations with the President are assured.

To the Associated Press.

WHITE HOUSE VISITORS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Senators Cameron, Osborne, and Spencer, and ex-Senator Wade, were among the callers on the President to-day. Many others also called to pay their respects. The ante-chamber of the executive office presented this morning a scene of animation that has not characterized it for many months.

Governor Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, is still in Washington. He was at the Navy Department this morning, in conference with Secretary Robeson.

ANNUAL REPORT.

Second Comptroller Broadhead has completed his official report. It is merely a detail of office work, and contains no recommendations.

DR. HOUARD,

the American who was recently imprisoned in Cuba, has addressed a letter to the President, thanking him for his interference in his behalf and securing his freedom.

DELAYED MAILS.

The New Orleans mail of Sunday, due on Wednesday morning, is just received. Some newspaper packages have been damaged by fire.

HOW THE MISSOURI WAS BURNED.

The investigation as to the cause of the burning of the steamship Missouri was continued to-day. From the evidence produced, it is clear that the origin of the fire was due to the spilling of aguadiente on the deck of the vessel, the said deck being at the time so badly constructed, or rather had not been caulked recently, that the aguadiente ran through the crevices on to a hot boiler beneath, igniting in an instant the whole of the vessel where any of this inflammable article had touched.

DISGUSTED POLITICIANS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—A Washington special says the city is filling up with politicians, who comment severely upon the course of the President in relation to the Civil Service rules, as manifested in his remarks to the Pennsylvania delegation, about the appointment of the Postmaster for Philadelphia. They allege that a strict enforcement of the rule will exclude many men from holding office who have just claims upon the Republicans, and who can creditably fill the offices for which they apply, but nevertheless cannot pass the Civil Service examination.

CABINET CHANGES.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 16.—The *Democrat* this morning states, editorially and advisedly, that there will be but two changes in President Grant's Cabinet after the 4th of March next. These will be the retirement of Secretaries Fish and Boutwell. The former, it is expected, will be offered the Mission to England, and the latter a seat in the United States Senate.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The following are the Treasury balances at the close of business to-day: Currency, $8,521,-196; coin, $72,997,548; (including in the coin certificates of $21,554,000) special deposits of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposits, $25,730,000.

APPOINTED.

Robert H. Kelly has been appointed Pension Agent at Louisville, Ky., *vice* William E. Gallagher, suspended.

CONGRATULATORY.

The Young Men's Republican Club of Washington called upon the President to-day, and congratulated him upon his re-election. The President, in his reply to the informal address, said: "The vote he received was more gratifying to him than the possession of the office itself, as it served to show that the American people did not believe the campaign slanders on his character."

BOSTON.

The Press Opposed to Receiving any Relief from Outside—The Fire to Be Investigated—The Chief Engineer Severely Commented On—Insurances and Salvage.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—Public sentiment in Boston is averse to accepting offers of money from other cities at this time. The *Globe*, yesterday morning, expressed itself as opposed to the action of the Relief Committee in voting to accept aid. The *Advertiser* is mildly opposed to the resolution of acceptance, and the *Transcript* publishes its non-concurrence.

This morning the *Globe*, in an elaborate leader, comes out flat-footed upon the men who, it says, would make Boston a beggar from the whole Union, and publishes several letters from citizens in support of its comments. The *Globe* says that the Committee, in assuming to speak for the citizens of Boston, have published to the world their resolve that offers of pecuniary aid from all parts of the Union will be gratefully accepted, which is nothing more than a direct advertisement that the great, proud and wealthy capital of New England is in poverty and distress, and a subject of general charity. Boston, at this day, and notwithstanding the fire, is receiving an income of over $700,000,000, and to say that a community thus circumstanced cannot succor its own poor and needy, without receiving charity from abroad, is absolutely absurd. "Where is the honest pride, the fair fame, the integrity of our good old city, when she is made to stand like a beggar, with pockets filled with money and securities, cap in hand, and soliciting charity from any passer-by?" It says: "Mayor Gaston has proved himself unequal to the situation, and these self-constituted solicitors for charity for Boston have grossly misrepresented the sentiment of the city."

There is a general feeling that Chief Damrell, of the Fire Department, permitted the fire to spread through carelessness, and an official investigation of the rise and spread of the conflagration is to be instituted, and the prospects are that the excitement about the fire has only begun.

The Relief Committee is to be called upon to rescind its action publicly.

Harvard College suffered by the fire to the extent of $562,00, including the value of the land, and it will cost $500,000 to rebuild. Toward this it has $100,000 good insurance, out of $216,000, for which it was insured. The permanent loss is thus reduced to $200,000. "This," says President Eliot, "we must beg."

The fire was rather severe on the publishers, but the *Transcript*, the *American Home Magazine*, the *Waverly*, and all the weeklies and monthlies have secured new quarters, and, though temporarily incommoded, new type and new presses and hard work will enable them to soon run smoothly.

Considerable salvages of wool and leather are being discovered among the ruins, the value amounting to several thousand dollars.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The latest and lowest estimate of insurance losses by the Boston fire gives the total amount as $48,572,300, distributed as follows: Massachusetts companies, $29,710,000; Connecticut, $2,952,800; New York, $6,850,000; Maine, $400,000; Rhode Island, $920,000; California, $15,000; Illinois, $30,000; Missouri, $25,000; Minnesota, $10,-000; New Jersey, $17,500; Ohio, $205,000; Pennsylvania, $2,776,500; Wisconsin, $50,000; foreign companies, $4,510,000.

The wool dealers, it is said, are fully covered by insurance. A large number of bales are being recovered from the ruins, their outsides burned black, but the insides are good.

It is believed that the direct and indirect losses will not exceed $40,000,000 after the insurance is liquidated.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—A perpetual injunction has been issued against the National Fire Insurance Company of this city, and S. F. Humphrey, Hiram Ruggles, and N. H. Dillingham have been appointed receivers.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 16.—At a meeting of citizens, to-day, resolutions of sympathy were adopted and a committee appointed to obtain contributions for the sufferers by the fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—The remains of two bodies taken from the ruins of the fire on Wednesday are in charge of an undertaker, and there is no way of identifying them except by patches of clothing. The remains of the mother of Miss Martha Hutchinson has been found among the ruins of Messrs. Shreve, Cramp & Howe's store. Miss Hutchinson saved herself by jumping from the window. The search continues for other bodies.

A contribution of $500 was received to-day from the Chicago police for the Boston police.

RELIGIOUS.

Sunday School Convention—Young Men's Christian Association—Methodist Appropriation.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Nov. 16.—The session of the Sunday School Convention, at the First Presbyterian Church, on Friday, was of an interesting character. In the forenoon reports were read from various Sunday Schools in the county, showing a very favorable condition and progress of the work. The afternoon was devoted to a discussion of the best modes of conducting Sunday Schools, participated in by different members of the Convention. In the evening Mr. K. A. Burnell, of Illinois, and Dr. Marshall discussed the subject of qualifications for teachers and Superintendents of Sunday Schools in an earnest and thorough manner.

To-day the Convention will probably finish its business.

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 16.—The Sixth Annual State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations, assembled in this city yesterday. H. P. Lloyd, of Cincinnati, presides, in the absence of President H. Thane Miller, and nearly all parts of the State are well represented. The welcoming meeting was held last evening at the First Congregational Church, with addresses by Mayor Jones, ex-Governor Lee, and others.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The General Missionary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to-day, appropriated $130,000 for domestic missions the ensuing year, among them, the following: Oregon, $6,000; Pittsburgh, $2,500; Rocky Mountain, $20,000; St. Louis, $7,000; Southeastern Indiana, $10,000; Southern Illinois, $1,400; Tennessee, $11,000; Upper Iowa, $2,500; West Virginia, $5,500; West Wisconsin, $4,000; Wisconsin, $3,500; Wyoming, $800; Arizona, $6,000; and New Mexico, $7,000.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Eleven Men Precipitated from a Scaffold—Two Killed.

DETROIT, Nov. 16.—While the roof was being raised on the new passenger depot at Jackson, this afternoon, the scaffolding gave way, precipitating the men and timber on to the joists below. Eleven men were seriously hurs. Up to 6 o'clock, two have died, the foreman, Davis, and a Mr. Williams.

Obituary.

OTTAWA, Ill., Nov. 16.—One of our prominent citizens, and an old resident, James Graham, Esq., died at 10 o'clock this morning. He was highly esteemed by the community as being an honorable, upright man in his dealings, and had been elected to the office of Justice of the Peace for many terms and held several other offices of trust. He was a member of the Catholic Church.

Without Judge, Jury, or Clergy.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 16.—On Sunday night, a mob of seventy-five men forced the jail at Beardsville, Ballard County, took out a negro named Ross Brandon, charged with rape on a respectable young lady, and hung him to a tree in the outskirts of the town. The men reported themselves as from Illinois.

Ocean Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 16.—The steamship Italy, from New York, has arrived.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Arrived, steamships Abyssinia and Adriatic from Liverpool, and Hammonia from Bremen.

The Centennial Board of Finance for Kentucky met in Louisville on Friday night, and appointed agents to receive subscriptions of stock. The officers of the recent exposition were re-elected.

POLITICAL.

THE NEW YORK CITY AND STATE POLITICS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The news from Albany indicates that Roscoe Conkling will be re-elected to the United States Senate without serious opposition. As far as canvassed, nearly all the Republican members are for him, while Morgan is not believed to have strength in any quarter. Thurlow Weed and Dix are supposed to lead one Republican wing, while Conkling and the Custom House command the other. The question of supremacy between these followings must be settled before the general line of operations can be determined.

The Democrats feel rather mournful over the heavy spoils captured by the Republicans in this State. Governor Dix will appoint a new Adjutant General and fourteen officers on his military staff. He will also select a Loan Commissioner and notaries for each county, and fill vacancies in the charitable institutions, also Superintendents of Insurance and Banking, Canal Appraisers, and Boards of Equalization, also Harbor Masters, Port Wardens, and one Supreme Judge.

Sweeping changes for political purposes in the Government of the this city are expected. The Custom House forces are arming to obtain full control in all municipal departments. It is reported, however, that both Governor Dix and Mayor Havemeyer will not be ruled by the Custom House Ring. The latter were so badly served by the Liberals that they made good nominations, and now find their successful candidates hard to manage.

THE SENATORIAL QUESTION AT SPRINGFIELD.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 16.—There is no longer any doubt felt by politicians here of all parties that E. B. Washburne is a candidate for the United States Senatorship. His return to this country just at this time, together with the return of J. Russell Jones, and his visit to Dixon and other places in the northern part of the State, have a very significant bearing. His movements have excited apprehensions in the minds of Oglesby and his friends, and considerable caucusing has been going on here last night and to-day between them, Oglesby having been summoned here for conference. It is certain that Oglesby doubts the sincerity of the Administrationists, and is, therefore, prepared to believe, that if Washburne is a candidate, he has become so with a perfect understanding that in the contest he is to have the influence of the President and his followers. One of Washburne's oldest friends assured your correspondent to-day that Washburne would make the fight, and, unless Oglesby managed his fight better than two years ago, he would have the satisfaction of serving out his time as Governor.

THE NEW ORLEANS IMBROGLIO.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 16.—William Pitt Kellogg to-day made application to the United States Circuit Court for an injunction restraining the State Election Returning Board, composed of Governor Warmouth, Jack Wharton, Frank H. Hatch, and Durant Daponte, from in any manner performing the duties of Returning Officers of Elections of the State of Louisiana; also that John McEnerney be enjoined, restrained, and inhibited from, in any manner, acting, or pretending to act, as Governor of the State of Louisiana, and from making any claim to the office of Governor of said State, etc. Also, that the New Orleans *Republican*, the official journal of the State of Louisiana, be enjoined and restrained from, in any manner, publishing any official notice, document or statement, relating to any canvass or statement of notes made or in any manner emanating from said pretended Board of Returning Officers of Election.

Judge Durrell ordered that the defendants be cited to show cause on the 19th why the injunctions, *pendente lite*, should not issue as prayed for, and in the meantime, and until further orders, this Court let the restraining orders prayed for issue againts the defendants in form and to the effect prayed for.

THE NEW YORK "TRIBUNE" ON THE PRESIDENTIAL RESULT.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The *Tribune* judges by the official returns at hand, that Grant has received fewer votes than in 1868, inclusive of the negro vote not polled that year. In Illinois he has fewer votes than in 1868; in New Hampshire he had 38,191 votes in 1868; in 1872, 37,236; in Vermont, 44,167 in 1868; in 1872, 41,475; in Connecticut, 50,996 in 1868; in 1872, 50,699. Pennsylvania gave in October 331,416 for the Republican ticket, and a month later 342,280, for Grant. The vote of Hartranft rose in 1872 to 303,387, while the vote for Grant fell off in November to 349,589, or barely 7,000 more than in 1868. The vote for Grant in North Carolina is smaller than the vote for Caldwell.

ALABAMA POLITICS.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 16.—Mr. Tyler, Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Alabama, telegraphs to Athens to George S. Houston, that the Democrats will have four or five majority in joint ballot in the Legislature.

Mr. Houston and Judge R. W. Walker, of Huntsville, are prominent Democratic aspirants to the United States Senate.

DELAWARE RETURNS.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 16.—The official vote of the State gives Grant 908 majority, and Hofland, Republican, for Congress, 852 majority.

TENNESSEE RETURNS.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 16.—Greeley's majority in Tennessee is 8,213, with ten counties to hear from officially.

ARIZONA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 16.—McCormick has been re-elected to Congress from Arizona.

THE DELAHAY INVESTIGATION.

LEAVENWORTH, Ks., Nov. 16.—Judge Bingham, Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, arrived here to-day. The Delahay investigation is progressing. Mr. Glick and others, of Atchison, were examined to-day with reference to the Osborn-Ingalls draft transaction.

VIRGINIA RETURNS.

RICHMOND, Nov. 16.—Official returns from all the counties but one give Grant 1,975 mhjority. The county to be heard from, it is reported, has given Greeley 100 majority.

The Horse Disease.

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 16.—The horse malady is spreading rapidly. The leading livery establishments of the city are closed, and several of the Fire Department horses are sick.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The dropsy malady among horses continues, and is of a very fatal type. The stablemen, however, think that the worst has passed in this city and neighborhood. Commodore Vanderbilt's famous racer, Mountain Boy, died yesterday.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The dropy that has affected the horse, almost immediately upon the disappearance of the epidemic recently here, is believed to be passing away. The disease is assuming a milder type, and there are now few fatal cases.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The horse dropsy now prevailing causes a mortality of 20 per cent among animals attacked by it. The cause is believed to be impoverished blood and great debility resulting from the epizootic. The anxiety among owners of horses is scarcely less than when the plague was at its height. All the street car lines are working a reduced force, and some hitherto running all night are quitting at 11 p. m. There is some dropsy in the Fire Department stables, but it exists chiefly in the car and livery stables. No case of dropsy has occurred among the horses that were rested during their sickness and convalescence, but it has been found that one day's working of an animal not perfectly recovered will often cause a fatal swelling of the whole body in a single night. The Sanitary Committe publish their opinion that horses convalescing from this epidemic should have a highly nutricious and easily digested diet. To counteract the tendency to scurvy, iron compounds are useful, and such foods should be especially selected as are rich in normal saline constituents of blood. Such are the various bulbous roots, viz.: turnips, carrots, rutabagas, potatoes, &c. These to be readily masticated should be boiled, and mixed with bran or other mash.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 16.—The epizootic is still prevalent. Ox and donkey teams are being substituted. Some light wagons are hauled by men. Coal has advanced to $7 per load, $2 being charged for delivery. The railroads are refusing to receive freight for delivery here. Great inconvenience is resulting from the disease. The citizens pulled the engines to a fire last night and to-day. The plan worked well. Extinguishers are being used freely.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 16.—The Chief Engineer of the Fire Department gave notice at 4 o'clock this evening that every horse in the Fire Department had the spizootic.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 16.—The horse disease is prevailing here to a small extent, confined to the stables of the Adams Express Company. None of the cases are very serious. All the horses in the city are receiving more than usual attention.

LA SALLE, Ill., Nov. 16.—The horse disease continues to spread in this city, rendering it difficult to procure the services of teams for any purpose whatever, and has also made its appearance in sundry of the townships of this county, greatly hindering the work of corn harvesting.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The horses generally seem to be improving. About two-thirds of the usual number of street-cars were on the several lines to-day.

THE FAR WEST.

Unsuccessful Attempt at Suicide—Indians Going to Their Happy Hunting Grounds—The Steamer Arizona Twelve Days Overdue—The Colorado Diamond Fields—Coal Mines on Fire.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 16.—The notorious criminal, Mortimer, made three desperate attempts to commit suicide in the Sacramento Jail, and was unsuccessful. He is accused of murder and robbery.

The people of Arizona protest against changing the Territory to the Department of New Mexico, and against the assignment of General Howard or any one else to command in place of General Crook.

The Apaches living in the San Pedro and Arizipoe bottoms are dying of consumption and scrofula.

A shooting affray took place in this city last night. Louis Ferrar shot Jacob Stoke, inflicting a flesh wound. Ferrar was arrested.

The steamer Arizona has not been heard from, and in San Diego there are fears for the safety of the vessel. She is twelve days over due.

The steamer Costa Rica sailed for Panama, at noon to-day.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 16.—There was quite an excitement to-day upon the report of the New York lapidaries, now here, that among the samples of precious stones brought to this city by J. F. Berry, are twenty-six genuine diamonds, one of which weighs three carats. Berry declares his readiness to pilot a party to the locality of discovery at once, and stake everything. They can find diamonds, he says, where Janin of San Francisco went, and the report he made is true. It is not in New Mexico or Arizona, but in Western Colorado. A number of leading capitalists are putting up money for an organized expedition.

Over two hundred transfers were made to-day of mining property, mostly by poor miners, to obtain the necessaries of life. Miners from different districts are flocking to the city.

Cameron, keeper of an intelligence office, was to-day committed to jail in default of $3,000 bail, for drugging and outraging a girl 14 years of age. There is much indignation felt by the community.

The coal mines are on fire at Evanston, near the head of Echo Canon.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 16.—A meeting of the the press, and friends of the late Colonel Albert S. Evans, agent of the Associated Press, was held to-day, for the purpose of expressing their regret at his loss, and sympathy for his family, and extending them such aid as may be found necessary.

The examination of Lee, Stone, Fern, and the woman Pleasant, for concealing the forgers, is not concluded. Great interest is felt in the result.

Sailed, German bark Englebert, British bark Vale, of Doon, for Cork.

The funeral of the Hon. Edward Tompkins, of Oakland, took place to-day. The city was draped in mourning.

It has been ascertained that at least thirty-four Apaches were engaged in the Loring massacre. Thirteen of them are known to be Indians in camp at Date Creek Reservation.

There are thirty vessels in port to load with wheat. The inward bound fleet, due before April 1, numbers 180 vessels.

The sailing of the China steamer has been postponed.

Arrived, the over-due steamer Arizona.

NEW YORK.

Steamship Accident—City Relief—Emigration to Liberia—Alleged Embezzlement—Fatal Accident in a College—Personal.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Ex-Congressman William A. Robinson will deliver a course of lectures in reply to Froude, at the Academy of Music, beginning Dec. 6.

Father Burke's series, in opposition to Froude, now in progress, are making more of an impression than was anticipated. The belief is quite general that the English historian is getting the worst of it.

Edwin Forrest has concluded that he is too infirm to act this season, and will begin Shakespearian readings at Steinway Hall next week. He will read one complete play each night.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The Cunard steamer Malta, from Boston for Liverpool, broke her shaft on Wednesday, off Halifax, N. S., and was towed to that port.

The Chamber of Commerce Relief Committee will issue an address to the citizens of New York, on Monday, asking for contributions.

Nearly 200 freedmen, including several families, will sail from this port for Liberia on Wednesday next. The emigrants are mostly from Florida, South Carolina, and Georgia, and go out under the auspices of the American Colonization Society.

Charles King has been arrested in this city, charged with embezzling $60,000 while manager of the firm of Corcoran & Co. at Rio.

In a rush between two classes, this afternoon, on the third floor of Columbia College, a student named White, fell over the banisters to the ground floor, and was fatally injured. The Faculty of the College and the authorities are making investigations, with a view to the punishment of the leaders of the rush.

A motion was made in the Court of General Sessions, to-day, and not disposed of, to quash the indictment found against Hugh Smith, for alleged conspiracy to defraud the City Government.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Henry Elliot, a Scotchman, employed on a gravel train on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, was found dead in his shanty, on Friday evening, near the Madison, Wis., Depot. The Coronor's inquest revealed the fact that he had died from heart disease.

The dead body of an unknown man, with the head terribly crushed with stones and a deep stab in the neck, was found, on Saturday morning, near the intersection of Grover's road and the River Des Peres, some six miles below St. Louis. Two men were arrested on suspicion, but so far the affair is shrouded in mystery.

The Iowa Board of Capitol Commissioners adjourned yesterday until Jan. 9, without letting the stone contracts. The Board will advertise for more bids, to be opened at the next meeting. Work on the new Capitol has been closed for the winter.

The new coal-shaft penetrating the bluff between LaSalle and Peru, the sinking of which which was commenced last July, has reached the second stratum of coal, five feet in thickness, at a depth of 245 feet. The coal is remarkably free from sulphur pyrites. The proprietors intend to push the work of opening entries, and a safety shaft and the erection of all needful superstructures are expected to be ready for use next May.

On Friday, in Shepherdsville, Ky., 18 miles from Louisville, Dr. B. L. Crist threatened John H. West, a druggist, and drew a pistol on him. In the resulting scuffle, Wert took Crist's pistol away, and, drawing his own, shot the doctor in the abdomen and back, inflicting mortal wounds.

The residence of Mathew Linden, at Elrod's Station, near Pittsburg, was destroyed by fire on Friday morning. The wife of Mr. Linden, being sick at the time, and unable to escape, perished in the flames.

The residence of John Watson, one mile from Titusville, Pa., was entered on Friday evening, immediately after dark, by five masked men, who, after binding each member of the family, compelled Mr. Watson to open his safe, from which $2,000 were taken, after which he was likewise bound, and the robbers made good their escape. The unfortunate ones were not liberated until midnight. No clue to the perpetrators.

A destructive fire occured at Fort Smith, Ark., on Thursday last, destroying property to the amount of $100,000. The United States Court rooms, Marshal's office, Post Office, and thirteen business houses, besides private dwellings, were consumed. The wind was blowing a perfect gale at the time, and all efforts to stop the fiery flames were unavailing for four hours.

The accident on the Little Rock Railroad, reported on Friday night, was caused by a broken rail. The engineer saw it too late to stop the train, and he and the fireman jumped from the engine as it struck the gap and were caught under the engine. Putnam, the engineer, was instantly killed, and the colore[d] fireman [illegible] broken and was otherwise injured. [illegible] Parmalee was on the engine at the [illegible] stuck to it, and was uninjured.

Carter's blanket mills, in Winch[illegible] were burned on Friday night. Lo[illegible] partly insured.

A POLITICIAN'S BAB[Y].

A Venerable Gentleman [illegible] Friend—Both Married on T[illegible]—A Remarkable Statem[ent] [illegible] Needed Explanation.

Corning, N. Y. (Nov. 4), Correspondence of [illegible] York Sun.

I arrived here recently and took up [illegible] ers at the Dickinson House. After I [illegible] moved the marks of travel I went dow[n] [illegible] and strolled about the hotel with my cig[ar]. I observed a tall, venerable gentleman, [illegible] dressed, walking up and down, smoking [illegible] and swinging a gold-headed cane. L[illegible] against the clerk's counter was a tall, [illegible] low-faced man, with blonde hair and mou[stache], and also smoking a cigar. This gentleman [had] already been pointed out to me as Mr. C[ole], [a] heading politician of the county.

By and by I observed the old gentleman [illegible] and look at Mr. Cole very closely. Mr. [illegible] raised his mild blue eyes, and [illegible] the old gentleman. Presently the latter [illegible] toward Mr. Cole and said in a very cour[teous] manner, "Excuse me, sir, but I think I've [illegible] you before."

"Very likely," Mr. Cole replied, "I'm [illegible] there frequently."

"Ha, ha, ha!" laughed the old [illegible] "That's very good. But really I thi[nk] [illegible] you somewhere or other before to-[illegible]"

"It is not inprobable," was Mr. [illegible]

"At all events," he continued, wi[illegible] his blue eyes, "There's no [illegible] shouldn't know each other now."

"That's so," said the old gentleman, [illegible] here's my hand."

Mr. Cole took the hand very carefully, [illegible] worked it up and down once or twice, and restored it to the gentleman. This [illegible] introduce them, and they got to talking. [illegible] had nothing else to do, I smoked my [illegible] watched them. Presently, after walking [illegible] down the passage, they came and stood [illegible] to where I was that I could not but [illegible] that passed.

"Now, look at me, sir," said the old [illegible] man, straightening himself up and p[illegible] cane under his arm with a flourish.

Mr. Cole looked at him as desired.

"How old do you take to me be, sir?" [the] venerable man asked, with his head [illegible] side.

"Over twenty-five," Mr. Cole answered, having apparently considered him [illegible] a few moments.

"Over sixty, sir," the old gentleman [illegible] ting it up into syllables, and placing [illegible] forefinger somewhere on Mr. Cole's coat. "And what do you think?" he [illegible]

Mr. Cole threw himself into a thou[ghtful] [illegible] tude, but said nothing.

"What do you think, sir?" the venerable [illegible] went on; "I was married last Tuesday!"

"So was I!" exclaimed Mr. Cole, [illegible] cally.

The venerable gentleman seized Mr. [illegible] hand, and shook it like a small [illegible] "How remarkable!" he went on. "[illegible] think both married last Tuesday!" [illegible] kept on squeezing Mr. Cole's hand and [illegible] it with the energy of an early friend. The[y] went up to the bar and the old gentleman [illegible] champagne. The old gentleman invited [illegible] stranger to join them, and after some [illegible] I did so, especially as the old gentleman [illegible] eyeing me intently, "Why, I've met you i[n] [Phil]adelphia at the Continental." He brought [out] of his inside pocket the portrait of his wi[fe] [illegible] showed it to us. We said it was lovely. [illegible] more champagne. We talked variously. [illegible] gentleman explained to me the bond that [illegible] Mr. Cole to himself. "How singular," he [illegible] both married last Tuesday!"

He stood champagne for the third [illegible] wanted Mr. Cole to stay all night and [illegible] matrimony and such like. Mr. Cole tried [to ex]cuse himself, but the old gentleman [illegible] more champagne, saying: "By Jove, it [illegible] every day you met with such a remarkable [coin]cidence." Mr. Cole held up his glass of [cham]pagne, and, looking at it with approbation, [illegible] "No, it was not."

After a while Mr. Cole said he must go, [illegible] wife had been up all the last night [illegible] baby—

"The baby!" exclaimed the venerable [gen]tleman, replacing the half raised glass of [cham]pagne on the counter with such force [illegible] break the stem, and almost choking w[ith] [sur]prise; "the baby! Why you told me y[ou] married last Tuesday!"

"So I was," said Mr. Cole, "and h[illegible] for the last fifteen years."

The old gentleman gave a gasp, [illegible] his purse, and paid the bill. Then [illegible] through the door like a telegraph pos[t] [illegible] locomotive.

Serious Oddities.

The danger of extempore prayer is [illegible] degenerate into the ludicrous. Ta[ke] [for ex]ample, the case of the elder who wa[s] [illegible] pray on the day after a battle, and [illegible] "O Lord, I never see such a day as [illegible] terday, and I don't believe you [illegible] Or take the case of the minister giv[ing] [illegible] at harvest time. "We thank thee, [O Lord,] for thy great bounty," said he; "w[e thank] thee for the fine weather; w[e thank] thee for the bountiful harvest, and [illegible] hast enabled us to gather in the wh[illegible] out all this district—with the [illegible] Farmer Mills' little three-cornered [illegible] in the hollow, not worth mentio[ning]. [illegible] Ramsay—if I remember rightly—[illegible] better story of the same kind. A Hig[hland] [min]ister, having been requested by h[illegible] pray for better weather, and [illegible] the same time warned to be ca[reful] [in] presenting his petition, because [the last] time he had prayed for better weather [it had] become worse, thus expressed himself: "[illegible] noo, Lord, I hae a petition to pre[illegible] maun be unco wary o' the wordin' o't. [illegible] Lord, the kittle state the craps are in; [illegible] send us a soughin', southern, dreein' [illegible] 'll save the strae, and winna harm the [illegible] if ye send a tearin', reevin', thunderin' [illegible] ye did the last time I prayed for gude [illegible] ye'll play the very mischief wi' the [illegible] fairly spoil a'." A singular [illegible] the effect of devotional habits [illegible] ignorant mind was recorded in the ne[illegible] some years ago. A domestic servant at [illegible] bury was charged with stealing five pounds [from] her master's till. This sum was missed [immedi]ately after she had made off from her [illegible] house; and when taken into custody a [illegible] paper was found in her possession, on w[hich] [she] had recently written a prayer suited to [her cir]cumstances. Here is a copy of the strange [docu]ment: "O Lord, I pray thee look doun on [illegible] who is now bowed doun with grief; in pi[ty] send me all things that I may require. [illegible] I pray you, the broken-hearted woman [illegible] that I require: 1 sack of flour, 1 sco[re] [illegible] pork, ½ ditto salt beef, 6 pounds sugar, [illegible] tea, 1 ditto butter, 6 ditto cheese, 4 ditto [illegible] ½ ditto coffee, 2 sacks of patatas, 1 ton [illegible] hundred of wood, and 2 sovereigns to p[ay] Vinall for her kindness." Mrs. Vinall [illegible] woman to whose house she had gone wh[en run]ning away from her situation. I may add [illegible] pious young person, who apparently [was] sure of a favorable answer to her p[illegible] by helping herself to the means of pu[illegible] what she needed, escaped *scot free*, bec[ause it] could not be shown that the money she [was] known to have expended on herself, after [run]ning away, was actually the same mone[y] [her] master had lost. In nothing, perhaps, [illegible] humorous side of the religious feeling [illegible] more strongly than in the cathedrals an[d] religious structures of past ages. Th[e] builders of these were influenced by [illegible] deal of earnest sincerity, admits [illegible] tle question. Yet what quaint [illegible] their works present, what comicalities in [illegible] what absolute obscenities even in [illegible] with all that is sacred! What prompted [illegible] eccentricities? Not irreligion, certainly; [prob]ably mere grossness, or the absence of [illegible] ture which in these days draws a hard [illegible] line between the fanciful and licen[tious] [be]tween the legitimately artistic and the [offen]sively suggestive. But, in truth, [illegible] little able to realize the Middle-A[ge] [relig]ious life. It was something quite [illegible] from anything of which we have exp[erience]. It is hard even to understand the spirit [illegible] ing men of later days; of Wilde, the [illegible] example, vicar of Aylmo, and one of the [illegible] ministers of 1662, who is remembered for [illegible] a good thing in an incredibly bad ma[nner]. [He] left six Bibles to one of the churches [illegible] tive town, St. Ives; for which twelve [illegible] six male and six female, were to throw [illegible] church on Whit-Tuesday, while the m[illegible] knelt and prayed to God to "direct the [illegible] his glory!" That is surely one of the [illegible] markable prayers on record.—*Belgravia.*

—Citizens of Philadelphia propose to [illegible] monument to the memory of General [illegible] and the Fairmount Park Art Associ[ation] offered to take charge of the project, [illegible] the subscription with $5,000. At a m[illegible] Tuesday, a subscription was opened [illegible] monial to be given to Mrs. General [illegible] deceased having left no property. Thi[illegible] sand dollars was raised, and it is propo[sed to in]crease that amount to $100,000.

WISCONSIN.

[R]esults of the Recent [illegible]tion—A Review o[f] the Canvass.

Congressional Candid[ates] and Votes.

The Next Legislature—United [States] Senator Howe Certain of Re-election.

From Our Own Correspondent.

[illegible]

stantly killed, and the colors fireman broken and was otherwise injured. Parmalee was on the engine at the stuck to it, and was uninjured.

Carter's blanket mills, in Winchendon, were burned on Friday night. Loss partly insured.

A POLITICIAN'S BABY.

A Venerable Gentleman and Friend—Both Married on Tuesday—A Remarkable Statement Needed Explanation.

Corning, N. Y. (Nov. 4), Correspondence of the York Sun.

I arrived here recently and took up my quarters at the Dickinson House. After I had removed the marks of travel I went down and strolled about the hotel with my cigar. I observed a tall, venerable gentleman, dressed, walking up and down, smoking and swinging a gold-headed cane. Leaning against the clerk's counter was a tall, thin, low-faced man, with blonde hair and moustache, and also smoking a cigar. This gentleman had already been pointed out to me as Mr. Cole, the leading politician of the county.

By and by I observed the old gentleman pause and look at Mr. Cole very closely. Mr. Cole raised his mild blue eye, and gazed dreamily at the old gentleman. Presently the latter stepped toward Mr. Cole and said in a very courtly manner, "Excuse me, sir, but I think I've met you before."

"Very likely," Mr. Cole replied, "I've been there frequently."

"Ha, ha, ha!" laughed the old gentleman. "That's very good. But really I think I've met you somewhere or other before to-night."

"It is not improbable," was Mr. Cole's reply.

"At all events," he continued, with a twinkle in his blue eyes, "There's no reason why we shouldn't know each other now."

"That's so," said the old gentleman; "here's my hand."

Mr. Cole took the hand very carefully, worked it up and down once or twice, and restored it to the gentleman. This seemed to introduce them, and they got to talking. I had nothing else to do, I smoked my cigar and watched them. Presently, after walking up and down the passage, they came and stood so near to where I was that I could not but overhear all that passed.

"Now, look at me, sir," said the old gentleman, straightening himself up and putting his cane under his arm with a flourish.

Mr. Cole looked at him as desired.

"How old do you take to me be, sir?" the venerable man asked, with his head on one side.

"Over twenty-five," Mr. Cole answered, having apparently considered him attentively for a few moments.

"Over sixty, sir," the old gentleman said, letting it up into syllables, and placing his forefinger somewhere on Mr. Cole's coat. "And what do you think?" he added.

Mr. Cole threw himself into a thoughtful attitude, but said nothing.

"What do you think, sir?" the venerable went on; "I was married last Tuesday!"

"So was I!" exclaimed Mr. Cole, enthusiastically.

The venerable gentleman seized Mr. Cole's hand, and shook it like a small earthquake. "How remarkable!" he went on; "only think both married last Tuesday!" And he kept on squeezing Mr. Cole's hand and shaking it with the energy of an early friend. Then they went up to the bar and the old gentleman ordered champagne. The old gentleman invited me, a stranger to join them, and after some hesitation I did so, especially as the old gentleman was eyeing me intently, "Why, I've met you in Philadelphia at the Continental." He brought out of his inside pocket the portrait of his wife and showed it to us. We said it was lovely. He ordered more champagne. We talked variously. The gentleman explained to me the bond that united Mr. Cole to himself. "How singular," he said, "both married last Tuesday!"

He stood champagne for the third time, and wanted Mr. Cole to stay all night and talk matrimony and such like. Mr. Cole tried to excuse himself, but the old gentleman called for more champagne, saying: "By Jove, it isn't every day you met with such a remarkable coincidence." Mr. Cole held up his glass of champagne, and, looking at it with approbation, said "No, it was not."

After a while Mr. Cole said he must go, as his wife had been up all the last night with the baby—

"The baby!" exclaimed the venerable gentleman, replacing the half raised glass of champagne on the counter with such force as to break the stem, and almost choking with surprise; "the baby! Why you told me you were married last Tuesday!"

"So I was," said Mr. Cole, "and have been for the last fifteen years."

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The danger of extempore prayer is, that it may degenerate into the ludicrous. Take, for example, the case of the elder who was asked to pray on the day after a battle, and who said: "O Lord, I never see such a day as it was yesterday, and I don't believe you ever did." Or take the case of the minister giving thanks at harvest time. "We thank thee, O Lord, for thy great bounty," said he; "we thank thee for the fine weather; we thank thee for the bountiful harvest, and that thou hast enabled us to gather in the wheat throughout all this district—with the exception of Farmer Mills' little three-cornered patch down in the hollow, not worth mentioning." Dean Ramsay—if I remember rightly—tells a still better story of the same kind. A Highland minister, having been requested by his flock to pray for better weather, and being at the same time warned to be cautious in presenting his petition, because the last time he had prayed for better weather, it had become worse, thus expressed himself: "Ye noo, Lord, I hae a petition to present, but maun be unco wary o' the wordin' o't. Ye ken, Lord, the kittle state the craps are in; send us a soughin', southern, dreein' breeze, 'll save the strae, and winna harm the heads; if ye send a tearin', reevin', thunderin' storm, ye did the last time I prayed for gude weather, ye'll play the very mischief wi' the aits, and fairly spoil a'." A singular example of the effect of devotional habits over an ignorant mind was recorded in the newspapers some years ago. A domestic servant at Canterbury was charged with stealing five pounds from her master's till. This sum was missed immediately after she had made off from her master's house; and when taken into custody a piece of paper was found in her possession, on which she had recently written a prayer suited to her circumstances. Here is a copy of the strange document: "O Lord, I pray thee look doun on me, who is now bowed doun with grief; in pity send me all things that I may require. What I pray you, the broken-hearted woman, is that I require: 1 sack of flour, 1 score of pork, ½ ditto salt beef, 6 pounds sugar, 1 lb. tea, 1 ditto butter, 6 ditto cheese, 4 ditto ½ ditto coffee, 2 sacks of patatas, 1 ton coal, hundred of wood, and 2 sovereigns to pay Mrs. Vinall for her kindness." Mrs. Vinall was the woman to whose house she had gone when running away from her situation. I may had the pious young person, who apparently sure of a favorable answer to her petition, by helping herself to the means of purchasing what she needed, escaped scot free, because it could not be shown that the money she was known to have expended on herself, after running away, was actually the same money her master had lost. In nothing, perhaps, is the humorous side of the religious feeling exhibited more strongly than in the cathedrals and other religious structures of past ages. The builders of these were influenced by a great deal of earnest sincerity, admits of no question. Yet what quaint devices their works present, what comicalities in stone, what absolute obscenities even in connection with all that is sacred! What prompted these eccentricities? Not irreligion, certainly; probably mere grossness, or the absence of that culture which in these days draws a hard and fast line between the fanciful and licentious, between the legitimately artistic and the offensively suggestive. But, in truth, we are little able to realize the Middle-Age religious life. It was something quite distinct from anything of which we have experience. It is hard even to understand the spirit animating men of later days; of Wilde, the poet, for example, vicar of Aylmo, and one of the ejected ministers of 1662, who is remembered for doing a good thing in an incredibly bad manner. He left six Bibles to one of the churches of his native town, St. Ives; for which twelve persons, six male and six female, were to throw dice in church on Whit-Tuesday, while the minister knelt and prayed to God to "direct the lots to his glory!" That is surely one of the most remarkable prayers on record.—*Belgravia.*

—Citizens of Philadelphia propose to erect a monument to the memory of General Meade, and the Fairmount Park Art Association has offered to take charge of the project, has headed the subscription with $5,000. At a meeting on Tuesday, a subscription was opened for a testimonial to be given to Mrs. General Meade, the deceased having left no property. Thirty thousand dollars was raised, and it is proposed to increase that amount to $100,000.

WISCONSIN.

Results of the Recent Election—A Review of the Canvass.

Congressional Candidates and Votes.

The Next Legislature—United States Senator Howe Certain of Re-election.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADISON, WIS., Nov. 15, 1872.

THE ELECTION.

Official returns made to the Secretary of State, from thirty-four counties, complete statements published in the newspapers from a dozen more, and pretty reliable reports from the rest, show a majority of over 17,000 for the Republican candidates for President and Congress, which, it is believed, the official canvass will make nearly 18,000. This is some 8,000 more than was estimated by experienced Republican politicians the day after election, and a third more than the Liberals then conceded. The increase of the majority beyond expectations comes mainly from the newer-settled counties in the Seventh and Eighth Congressional Districts, which railroads lately built and now building are rapidly developing, the total vote is considerably more than last year, but less than four years ago,—partly owing to bad weather, partly to the indisposition of many to support either candidate for President.

The campaign was sharply contested by both parties, and earnest efforts put forth by State and Local Committees. A "Liberal" Committee, appointed by the delegates from Wisconsin to the Cincinnati Convention, issued an elaborate address, which was widely published; but the Chairman of the Committee, its author, the Hon. H. A. Tenney, soon after connected himself with the St. Paul *Pioneer*, and no effective organization was made till after the Baltimore Convention. Then the Liberal and Democratic Committees held a meeting for consultation, put an Electoral ticket in the field, having on it some of the most honored Republicans in the State, such as the venerable Lieutenant-Governor, Wyman Spooner, and organized for work, the campaign being, thenceforth, mainly under the direction of Mr. George H. Paul, of the Milwaukee *News*, long an active Democratic worker, who was "instant, in season and out of season," for the cause. The Republican Electors having been designated at the Convention which nominated delegates to Philadelphia (when, by the way, one man, Mons. Anderson, of LaCrosse, was warmly pressed as a representative Norwegian Elector, and was subsequently placed in the Greeley ticket), they were ready for action as soon as their candidate was nominated. Hardly anything was done on that side, however, till after the Baltimore Convention, soon after which the Republican forces were set in motion, and marshalled to "move on the enemy's works," by the Hon. E. W. Keyes, of this city, who has been Chairman of the Republican State Committee since Mr. Rublee was made Minister to Switzerland; and he labored indefatigably to the close of the campaign, with his usual good success. Both Chairmen organized their battalions as thoroughly as possible, and held as many meetings as they could provide speakers for. Neither party received much help in men or means from outside the State, into which it has always been found hard to bring distinguished speakers from abroad. The Republicans had three speeches from General John A. Logan, who drew very large crowds; one each from Vice President Colfax and Speaker Blaine; several effective speeches from Judge B. D. Parks, of Aurora, Ill.; and two or three German speakers not known to fame. The Liberals had three or four speeches from Senator Schurz, whose eloquent tongue has always been a power in this State; Emil Rothe, of Cincinnati, who has so often opposed the Senator on the stump when both lived in this State; Ex-Lieutenant Governor Donnelly, of Minnesota, whose racy speeches did much for their cause; Judge Culver, of Brooklyn; General John McNeil, of Missouri; the Hon. Thomas Hoyne and Mr. Springer, of Illinois, and others of lesser note. In home talent, the Republicans rather had the advantage—with Senator Carpenter, whose speech at the Capital sounded the bugle for the charge of countenancing secession, made with so much vehemence against Mr Greeley; Senator Howe, who sharply arraigned Senator Schurz, and warmly defended the Administration, but was disabled by sickness part of the campaign; Governor Washburn; ex-Governor Fairchild; Attorney General Barlow; Congressional candidates Williams in the First, Hazelton in the Second, Barber in the Third, Winkler in the Fourth, and a host of other able speakers. The Liberals had several able speeches from ex-Senator Doolittle. The Hon. M. M. Strong; Judge A. Scott Swan, a Radical candidate for Supreme Judge some years ago; the Hon. H. L. Palmer, long a leading Democrat of the State; Emil Walber, an able young German of Milwaukee, Republican member of the Legislature last winter; Congressional candidates I. C. Swan in the First, George B. Smith in the Second, Allen Warden in the Third, C. A. Eldridge in the Fifth, Lindsley in the Sixth, and several others, also made many good speeches for the Liberal cause.

The fusion between leading Democrats and Liberals was most complete in this State, and they co-operated with the utmost cordiality, in most localities having but one organization after the nominations. The Baltimore indorsement, however, repelled many who were at first inclined to join in the Liberal movement, but had a great dread of Democratic influences gaining the ascendancy with Mr. Greeley, and who finally either supported Grant or declined to vote. On the other hand, Mr. Greeley was most distasteful to many Democrats, on whose attention Republican papers and orators kept thrusting such of his words and deeds as were most obnoxious to them; and so some of them voted for Grant, some staid at home, and a precious few voted for O'Conor. The "Straightout" movement did not "pan out" well in this State, the returns showing less than 1,500 O'Conor votes, of which the largest number thus far reported were in Walworth, next in Ozaukee, next in Lafayette; in many counties, not any. A considerable number of German Republicans followed in the lead of Mr. Schurz over to the Liberal party on the general issues, and especially the French-arms-sale grievance,—their numbers being swelled by the Liquor-sellers' Responsibility law, known as "No. 7 A," passed by the last Legislature, to which they were strongly opposed, and for which they held the Republicans responsible, though its author—Mr. Graham, of Rock—was also found on the Liberal side. All but two or three German papers sided with the Liberals, including the Milwaukee *Herold*, which has absorbed much Republican funds in its establishment. No great proportion of the Germans of Wisconsin, however, have ever been Republicans, so that the losses in this quarter were not felt as severely as in some other States; and it is thought by many that the gain from the Irish who voted the Republican ticket more than ever, nearly balanced the German losses. The Norwegian immigrants are almost all recruits for the Republican party; and, but for them, the result in many localities would have been quite different. The Liberals, the number of whom early in the campaign caused serious fears to Republican leaders of losing the State, entered with more zeal into the canvass than the Democrats; and one complaint of fusion candidates was, that the latter did not do their fair share to promote the common cause, and a chief effort of the leaders of the campaign was to rally the rank and file, which, however, they failed to do with the same heartiness as they would have done under a partisan standard-bearer. Thus much generally. A brief review of the different Congressional Districts will be of interest.

CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES AND VOTES.

In the First District, composing Kenosha, Racine, Rock, Walworth, and Waukesha counties, all Republican except the latter, which is slightly Democratic, the opposing candidates were both of Rock County, the Hon. C. G. Williams, a very eloquent and brilliant speaker and experienced legislator of great personal popularity, Republican; the Hon. I. C. Sloan, Liberal, for two terms Republican Representative in Congress, a man held in high esteem as an able lawyer, straightforward man, and cool reasoner. Both spoke at different points in the district. In 1868, the Republican majority was 7,562; in 1870, 4,301. This year it is about 6,500. There is a smaller vote than four years ago in all the counties,—the Liberal vote now being larger than the Democratic vote in 1868 in only Kenosha and Racine Counties, though in all the counties some strong men went with the Liberals.

In the Second District, the candidates were the Hon. G. W. Hazelton, of Columbia, Republican; a man of fair abilities, and a clear and pleasant speaker, who has made a good record in the present Congress; and the Hon. George B. Smith, of Dane, a prominent Democratic politician since the days of "Barstow and the balance," but most heartily supported by the Liberals, a lawyer of ability and large practice, an effective speaker, most agreeable socially, and a most zealous partisan. Both candidates made speeches in all parts of the district. Four years ago, the Republicans had 4,169 majority in the present district,—including Columbia, Dane, Jefferson, and Sauk,—and, in 1870, only 706. This year, Grant has about 2,000; Hazelton, $1,600. There is a large falling off in the vote, mainly on the Republican side, though the other does not equal 1868.

In the Third District,—comprising Crawford, Grant, Green, Iowa, Lafayette, and Richland Counties,—the candidates were J. Allen Barber, of Grant, Republican, a pioneer settler, an able lawyer, and fully imbued with the proverbial Grant County ideas of scrupulous honesty and close economy in governmental administration, and who has made an excellent member his first term; and Allan Warden, of Lafayette, Liberal, a miller and active business man, and Democratic Postmaster at Beloit under Pierce. The Straightout Democratic paper in the district, the Prairie du Chien *Courier*, preferred Barber to Warden. That paper, by the way, raised the O'Conor ticket, and, though long the organ of Southwestern Wisconsin Democrats, and always ultra, there were only 11 votes for that ticket in Crawford County, where it is published. Several made it a pass into the Grant camp. Grant had 4,967 majority here in 1868; Barber, Republican, for Congress, 2,354 in 1870. Now, Grant has 4,150; Barber, a few more. The vote here shows a falling off from the last Presidential election on both sides, except in Grant, where the opposition vote is increased some 250, and in Iowa 19.

In the Fourth District the fusion candidate was the Hon. Alexander Mitchell, of Milwaukee, the present popular Representative, a man of much financial ability, of ample means, of large influence in railroad and business circles, of whose benevolence Milwaukee has had many proofs. Fred. W. Horn, long a leader of the German Democracy, came out as an independent Straightout Democratic candidate, mainly with a view to divert the votes from Greeley; but concluding, after the October elections, that he was not likely to be elected President, and that, as between him and Mr. Mitchell, many Milwaukee Republicans would vote for the latter, he withdrew. General Fred. C. Winkler, an able German lawyer of Milwaukee, was then nominated by the Republicans, and made a brief canvass, though, of course, without any hope of success. In the Counties of Milwaukee, Ozaukee, and Washington,—comprising this district,—Seymour had 6,380 majority in 1868; Mitchell, 9,879 in 1870. Now, Greeley has a little less than 6,000; Mitchell, a little more.

In the Fifth District,—including Dodge, Fond du Lac, Sheboygan, and Manitowoc Counties,—the Democrats renominated the Hon. C. A. Eldridge, who had represented the district for several successive terms, and attained a prominent position among the leading Democrats of the nation. There were other aspirants, who thought he should stand aside, and a coolness was shown in his support on their part, which, with other things, encouraged the Republicans to nominate Major Henry Baetz, our present State Treasurer, and a very popular German; and hopes were entertained by him and his friends of carrying the district, as, two years ago, only a few hundred votes were lacking of a Republican majority in these counties. Mr. Eldridge, however, canvassed his district thoroughly, had valuable aid from some who had hitherto opposed him, aroused party spirit, and is elected by some 3,000 majority, Greeley having about 3,500. Two years ago, the Democrats had 1,035 in the same counties; four years ago, 1,203.

In the Sixth District,—comprising the northeastern counties of the State,—the Hon. Philetus Sawyer, who, though no orator, is a most active and successful worker in legislative bodies, and has rendered his constituents great service during his successive terms as member, was nominated by the Republicans; and the Hon. M. P. Lindsley, a genial gentleman, with considerable ability as a writer and business man, was the Liberal candidate against him. Mr. Sawyer did not make an active canvass as usual, and personal and local jealousies, with some appointments in his district that were not satisfactory, operated to slightly reduce his majority, which, two years ago 4,198, is now about 3,500, and Grant's somewhat more, against 5,012 in 1868. The returns are incomplete.

In the Seventh District,—made up of the Mississippi River counties, from Vernon to St. Croix,—General J. M. Rusk, of Vernon, the present member, was renominated by the Republicans, but bolted by one Republican paper and a few sympathizers. He was a brave soldier, a good Bank Controller, is an earnest worker, and made himself conspicuous in the last Congress by his advocacy of the renewal of the St. Croix land-grant. His opponent was Stephen Marston, of Eau Clair, a worthy gentleman, of whom all men spoke well, who had been Postmaster at Eau Claire. The candidates did not much speech-making, but others did for them. General Rusk's majority, each of the eleven counties contributing something, (his own over 2,000), is about 7,000, to 5,071 in 1870, and Grant's about the same, to 7,978 in 1868. Returns are not all in yet.

In the Eighth District, the Liberals nominated William Carson, of Chippewa, a large lumberman, and highly esteemed in his section. The Republicans nominated A. S. McDill, of Portage County, latterly the efficient Superintendent of our Hospital for the Insane, and out of politics; and, though an attempt was made to prejudice him on account of his residence at the Asylum while Superintendent, the District gave him and Grant some 2,500 to 2,102 Republican majority in 1868, and 220 in 1870. Full returns from some counties are still lacking, but there is probably an increase in the vote over four years ago.

In 1868, the Republican majority in the State was 24,217; in 1870, 5,936; in 1871, 9,391.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The following is a list of the members of the next Legislature,—Republicans in Roman, Democrats in *Italics*, Independents in SMALL CAPS; the Senators in the even numbered districts holding over from last year.

SENATE.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	*Patrick O'Rourke.*	18.	W. H. Hiner.
2.	*M. P. Lindsley.*	19.	Robert McCurdy.
3.	*F. W. Cotzhausen.*	20.	*Joseph Wagner.*
4.	William Nelson.	21.	Myron H. McCord.
5.	R. H. Baker.	22.	*Geo. Kriess.*
6.	*John L. Mitchell.*	23.	*Walter S. Green.*
7.	John A. Johnson.	24.	J. E. Irish.
8.	Samuel Pratt.	25.	R. L. D. Potter.
9.	Francis Little.	26.	R. E. Davis.*
10.	William Blair.	27.	Evan O. Jones.
11.	Francis Campbell.	28.	H. L. Eaton.
12.	Orrin Bacon.	29.	Thos. B. Scott.
13.	*S. D. Burchard.*	30.	J. G. Thorpe.
14.	J. B. Quimby.	31.	G. C. Hixon.
15.	*Carl Schmidt.*	32.	Orlando Brown.*
16.	J. C. Holloway.	33.	*Adam Schantz.*
17.	H. N. Davis.		

Republicans, 21; Democrats, 10; Liberals, 2.

* Elected as Republicans last year, but acting with the Liberals at the late election.

ASSEMBLY.

Adams and Wood—Charles A. Cady.
Ashland, Barron, Douglas, Polk, etc.—H. D. Barron.
Brown and part of Kewaunee—J. S. Curtis, W. H. Bartran, *D. Duane.*
Buffalo—Robert Henry.
Calumet—THOMAS LYNCH.
Chippewa—Albert E. Pound.
Clark and Jackson—E. E. Merritt.
Columbia—S. S. Brannan, H. C. Brace, J. L. Porter.
Crawford—*Peter Doyle.*
Dane—O. W. Thornton, *L. B. Vilas, Otto Carl*, H. H. Cornwell.
Dodge—*J. W. Davis, John Runkle, W. C. Fuller, Dennis Short, Sat. Clark, Fred. Gnewuch.*
Door and part of Kewaunee—De Wayne Stebbins.
Dunn and Pepin—Horace E. Houghton.
Eau Claire—William Pitt Bartlett.
Fond du Lac—A. A. Loper, *R. M. Lewis, T. S. Fay.*
Grant—*T. G. Stephens*, W. H. Cliss, John Monteith, C. Hutchinson.
Green—John Luchsinger.
Green Lake—A. D. Foote.
Iowa—*W. E. Rowe*, William Robinson.
Jefferson—PAT. DEVY, *C. H. Steinfort*, J. W. Ostrander.
Juneau—H. F. C. Nichols.
Kenosha—Asahel Farr.
La Crosse—Alexander McMillan.
Lafayette—William H. Armstrong.
Manitowoc—*C. H. Zorn*, O. S. Davis, *Joseph Rankin.*
Marathon—*D. L. Plumer.*
Marquette—Charles S. Kelsey.
Milwaukee—I. W. Van Schaick, JACOB SAUNDERS, *James McGrath, Geo. E. Weiss*, John A. Becher, *C. M. Sanger, H. L. Palmer*, Galen B. Seaman, *Moritz N. Becker, Thos. Tobin, John B. Stemper.*
Monroe—J. H. Allen, E. A. Bleekman.
Oconto—R. W. Hubbell.
Outagamie, part of Waupaca, and Shawano—*John Roemer*, W. Masters. (?)
Ozaukee—*A. Zimmerman, C. E. Chamberlin.*
Pierce—J. H. Persons.
Portage—D. R. Clements.
Racine—John Elkins, Richard Richards.
Richland—N. L. James, Geo. W. Putnam.
Rock—J. M. EVANS, D. F. Sayre, D. G. Cheever, E. K. Felt, H. A. Patterson.
St. Croix—*D. C. Fulton.*
Sauk—John Young, John Kellogg.
Sheboygan—*J. Badenstab, Otto Puhlman*, Peter Duane.
Trempeleau—S. W. Button.
Vernon—Peter Jerman, J. H. Tate.
Walworth—C. L. Douglass, Frank Leland, C. R. Gibbs.
Washington—*B. S. Weil, H. W. Sawyer.*
Waukesha—F. G. Parks, D. W. Rhoda.
Waupaca—C. Caldwell.
Waushara—Sherman Bardwell.
Winnebago—*Thos. Wall*, Thos. McConnell, Carlton Foster, Alson Wood.

Republicans, 62; Democrats, 34; Independents, 4.

The only district doubtful is one of parts of Waupaca and Outagamie Counties. Of the two Liberal Senators, one is under the strongest pledges to vote for T. O. Howe for United States Senator. Of the Independents in the Assembly, one is also thus pledged. Senator Howe (for no one else is talked of) will, therefore, have at least 37 majority on joint ballot. Several members, if not a majority, of the Republicans elected, are instructed to vote for Senator Howe's re-election, and there will not be the slightest opposition.

The applicants for official positions and place in connection with the next Legislature promise to be legions, and it would be useless to begin to enumerate.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT REJECTED.

The people have made a serious mistake in their own interests, in rejecting an amendment to the Constitution increasing the number of Judges of the Supreme Court from three to five; of the great need of which lawyers, and all familiar with the business of the Court, are thoroughly aware; and, no public opposition having been made thereto, no special effort was made in its favor, and the people voted it down on the score of what they believed to be economy. The Judges are the hardest-working officials of the State, and yet cannot properly keep up with the business brought before them.

OCCASIONAL.

THE LAW COURTS.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

The family dispute of the Browns, reported fully in THE TRIBUNE at the time of the fight over the title to the estate of the deceased Joseph Brown, in the County Court, was, on Saturday, transferred to the Cook County Circuit Court, to which the case has been appealed. The claim on the estate, on which the difficulty occurred, is for money received from E. Walker, (lessee of the stone quarry), $2,536; five years' board and lodging, $300, $1,500; and keeping horse fifteen months, $90; or a total of $4,126. Judgment was given by Judge Wallace for $2,626, in favor of N. J. Brown, the claimant, and it is against this judgment that the appeal is entered.

The statement made by the *Journal*, that the *Post* Printing Company, on Friday, filed a denial of bankruptcy, is incorrect, or it would duly have appeared in its place in this column. The last entry on the docket is the usual rule to show cause, which rule has been extended, and not yet answered.

W. A. Butters & Co., on Saturday, obtained an attachment against Charles W. King, of New Jersey, for $1,204.20, being advances on goods to be consigned to the former firm; with garnishee against the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Company on goods belonging to King, in their possesion.

The celebrated whiskey partnership suit, in which Mr. Schulenberg, of St. Louis, threw Mr. Dunham's sample room business into chancery, was on Saturday dismissed by complainant's solicitors, the parties having come to some amicable arrangement.

John F. Collins on Saturday petitioned for his own bankruptcy. Among his debts are the sums of $10,000, due to James & Smith, Middletown, Conn.; $3,500 to J. N. De Long, New York; $2,500 to W. C. Gray, New York; $3,750 to A. P. H. Stewart, New York; and to a number of others, almost wholly of New York.

Patrick Gillespie sues George W. Emerson and Ellen Emerson for groceries and such like goods, furnished to the former when she was a single women. This is the first suit of the kind since the fire.

Testimony was taken in the matter of Frederick Wichelman, in bankruptcy, on Saturday, but nothing of a conclusive character was done, and the examination adjourned.

Meetings of creditors to elect assignees will be held before Register Hibbard, at 11 o'clock this morning, in the cases of Pettibone & Flynn, and William Batterman, in bankruptcy.

The Gorham Manufacturing Company on Saturday commenced suit on trespass in the case v. the Michigan Central Railroad Company, damages laid at $10,000.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

[*Judge Blodgett.*]

LAW.—302—Morris v. Stebbins; leave to plaintiff to file restored papers; defendant to file copy of original plea in ten days after service. 532—Bothwell v. Wolf et al.; submitted to Court and taken under advisement. 603—Burrell, etc., v. Nixon et al.; submitted to Court.

NEW SUITS.—Gorham Manufacturing Company v. Michigan Central Railroad Company; case, $10,000; Hoyne, Horton & Hoyne, attorneys.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

[*Judge Blodgett.*]

706—Assignee Great Western Insurance Company v. Libby; defendant withdraws demurrer to the third, fifth, sixth, and seventh counts of declaration, and plaintiff confesses to demurrer to first and second counts, and leave given to amend first and second counts; demurrer to fourth count overruled, and rule to plead by this morning.

NEW SUITS.—Patrick Hardy v. Brig Roscius; libel for wages, $122.75; Reynolds & Richberg and F. A. Hoffman for proctors.

BANKRUPTCY.—2,149—The Republic Insurance Company; order appointing Joseph R. Payson provisional assignee.

NEW BANKRUPT.—J. F. Collins; voluntary, on his own petition.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

[*Judge Gary.*]

LAW.—2,291—Conley v. Pflaum; default set aside and leave to answer. —— Wm. Dermody v. City of Chicago; leave to file transcript of record and ordered judgment spread of record. 2,574—Wilson v. Ætna Manufacturing Company; motion for new trial denied, judgment and *retorno habendo*; appeal bond $1,000, and bill of exceptions in 40 days. G. N. 39,302—Kleeman v. Hunt; rule on the Sheriff of Knox County to return *fi. fa.* by 20th instant. G. N. 41,308—Boyer, administratrix, etc., v. Horam; leave to petitioner to file petition, and ordered summons. G. N. 41,309—Same v. Clark; same order.

CALL TO-DAY.—41 to 61, except 42 and 43.

[*Judge Gary.*]

CHANCERY.—729—Gillick v. Hubbard; Master's report filed and confirmed, and decree reforming deeds. 561—Nelson v. Nelson; personal service on defendant M. W. Robinson; answer of guardian ad litem filed, and reference to Magruder.—Levy v. Levy; leave to file petition, and ordered summons. 871—Haber v. Haber; decree of divorce. 894—Turner v. Stewart; decree establishing title. 905—Miller v. Miller; decree of divorce. 1,006—Harris v. Harris; decree of divorce. 879—Schoenberger v. Mann; decree of foreclosure of mortgage.

NEW SUITS.—41,296—W. A. Butters & Co. v. Charles W. King; attachment, $2,500; Hugh H. White, attorney. 41,297—Newberger v. Frank & Stein; appeal. 41,298—Rosina Lenz v. Philip Lenz; petition to restore record of a divorce, allowing alimony and the custody of a child. 41,299—Ignatius Shoen v. M. Brunsel; assumpsit, $500; Runyan, Avery, Loomis & Comstock, attorneys. 41,300—The Equitable Co-operative Foundry Company v. James Boggs; affidavit for garnishee against Augustus F. Otto for a judgment of $363.15; Nissen & Barnum, attorneys. 41,301—Theodore B. Fryer v. James McGinley; assumpsit, $1,000; Hutchinson & Luff, attorneys. 41,302—Henry Greenebaum & Co. v. The Scandinavian National Bank, $15,000; Moore & Caulfield, attorneys. 41,303—Patrick Gillespie v. Andrew J. Kinney; assumpsit, $500; J. W. Waughhof, attorney. 41,304—Same v. George W. and Ellen Emerson; assumpsit, $600; same attorney. 41,305—J. Sampson & G. Gilbert v. Thomas Swann; judgment by confession on a note for $350; E. G. Asay, attorney. 41,306—C. C. & G. Mason, and John Mohr, assumpsit, $1,000; Rich & Noble, attorneys. 41,307—City v. Haenich, appeal. 41,308—Elizabeth Boyer, administratrix, v. David Horam; petition to supply record; H. F. Valette, attorney. 41,309—Same v. John Clark; same. 41,310—Heath & Milligan v. John Charles Matthai; assumpsit, $1,500; Bonfield and Swezey, attorneys. 41,311—City v. Kahn; appeal. 41,312—Miner T. Ames v. Fred. O. Kimball; assumpsit, $1,500; A. W. Linscott, attorney. 41,313—D. James Leary v. Andrew D. Swanson; confession of judgment on a note for $160; Charles J. Beattie, attorney. 41,314—Same v. Peter T. Peterson; same for $300.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

[*Judge Rogers.*]

LAW.—566—Van Beil v. Kehoe; motion for new trial heard, and allowed, upon defendant paying costs to date, and judgment to stand for security. 2,410—Farrar v. Commercial Insurance Company; evidence heard, and judgment, $12,075. 2,411—Kennedy v. Same; same order for $6,300. 43—Higgins v. Bloomington Insurance Company; motion for new trial heard and overruled, and judgment on verdict; appeal granted; bond, $2,400 in twenty days, and bill of exceptions in thirty days for bill of exceptions. 567—Sloman v. Skinner; motion for new trial submitted without argument, and allowed. 285—American v. Rimpert; motion for new trial heard and denied, and judgment on verdict; appeal granted, bond $250, in 20 days, and 30 days for bill of exceptions. 337—Brennan v. Scurry; motion for new trial heard and overruled, and motion in arrest of judgment overruled, and judgment on verdict; appeal granted, bond $1,000, in 20 days, and 30 days for bill of exceptions. 641—Smith v. Harris; motion for new trial submitted without argument, and overruled, and judgment on verdict; appeal granted, bond $500, in 20 days, and 30 days to file bill of exceptions. 470—DeWitt v. Lipman; motion by defendant to set aside order overruling motion for new trial heard and granted, without prejudice. G. N. 4,781—People ex rel. Tamar Haycraft v. William Haycraft; custody of Mary Haycraft given to the defendant, her father.

[*Judge Booth.*]

4,767—Glazier v. Carl; dismissed by plaintiff's attorney. 743—Clement v. Kearns; reinstated on payment of costs of term by plaintiff. 686—Hess v. Booth; motion for new trial by defendant. 2,081—Chicago Gas and Water Pipe Company v. Lavis; dismissed by plaintiff's attorney. 1,335—C. G. & I. C. R. R. Company v. McAuley et al.; motion for new trial on behalf of respondents, Davis, Hart, Riley, and Charlow, withdrawn; same overruled as to Ann McGowan, Anne Jackson, J. W. Barker, J. Miller, and J. Miller, and award of jury confirmed; same as to Finnegan, Linsey, and Robinson; appeal bond $250 each; 30 days to file bond and bill of exceptions. G. N. 4,704—Haaf v. Parvin; dismissed by plaintiff's attorney.

[*Judge Tree.*]

750—Payne v. Compton; jury return verdict for plaintiff, and assess damages at $304; motion by defendant for new trial. 1,612—Tollman v. Earle; demurrer overruled, and order that writ be quashed. 1,314—Charlotte Freiburg v. Chicago & North Western Railroad Company; defendant has leave to withdraw demurrer to narr and plead to the merits. 617—Bartalott v. Sullivan; cross motion of plaintiff to amend complaint sustained; motion by defendant to dissolve appeal sustained. 1,549—Mahon v. Bradley; leave to petitioner to restore record.

Call to-day, 41 and 988.

[*Judge Williams.*]

CHANCERY.—Jeremiah Terwilliger et al. v. Great Western Telegraph Company et al.; remander from Supreme Court filed, and cause re-docketed, and decree; exceptions by complainants' solicitor to so much of decree as strikes out the words "to money after the words subscribed" for and paid for, in relation to the election. 708—Schulenberg v. Dunham et al.; suit dismissed by complainant's solicitor. 717—Callaghan v. Cockroft; motion by defendant to dismiss per stipulation filed; continued. 649—Chamber of Commerce v. Mutual Insurance Company; demurrer to bill argued, and taken under advisement. 653—Isaac P. Coates v. Same; same order.

[*Judge Farwell.*]

648—Dawson v. Dawson; report filed and confirmed, and decree. 624—Miller et al. v. Brown et al.; rule on defendants in cross-bill to plead, etc., to same within twenty days. 481—Chicago and Calumet Canal and Dock Company v. Zearing et al.; appearance of all adult defendants; Joseph L. Wilson appointed guardian *ad litem* for minors, and default; reference to Butler. 188—Norton v. Long et al.; special commissioner's report filed and confirmed. 143—Walcott et al. v. Smith et al.; jury discharged, being unable to agree.

NEW SUITS.—4,876—Julia E. White v. Jno. W. White; divorce; cruelty and adultery alleged. 4,877—Withheld for service. 4,878 to 4,883, inclusive—Appeals. 4,884—Terwilliger et al. v. Great Western Insurance Company; remandor from Supreme Court. 4,885—Lyman Blair v. Hy. E. Phillips; assumpsit $1,600; C. H. Willett, attorney. 4,886—Same v. S. W. Nason & Co.; assumpsit $2,000; same attorney. 4,887—James Ward v. A. G. Warner; assumpsit $1,000; same attorney. 4,888—In the matter of the appeal Maria Lock, administratrix of the estate of Joseph Brown, deceased, from judgment of County Court allowing the claim of Nathaniel J. Brown; transcript. 4,889—Max Herzog v. Charles M. Smith, Isaac and Jas. F. Claflin, Saml. W. Kroff, Wm. H. Phinney, Henry S. Austin, Henry Bahl, and John Steineger, trespass, $5,000; Adolph Moses, attorney. 4,890—Joseph and Andrew Adams, and David B. Cotton v. John Feeney and Edward Buckhardt; confession of judgment on a note for $525. 4,891—Arthur McArthur et al., for use of Arthur D. Rich et al., v. Mary Rogers, Catherine Twohey, and Patrick Twohey; assumpsit $3,000; S. M. Millard, attorney. 4,892—Boyd & Bufton v. John C. McCord et al., for plumbing, etc., on thirteen two-story and basement brick houses on Johnson place, amounting to $3,143.88; S. Ashton, attorney. 4,893—Granger v. Warder; appeal. 4,894—O. B. Dickinson et al. v. Burroughs et al.; appeal.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

[*Judge Porter.*]

TRIAL CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.—408—Peter Boyle. 415—John Brown and William Brown. 416 and 417—Charles Bellman. 418—Hugh Bellman and Edward Moriarty. 419—Michael McCree. 420—John Burns, Wm. Burke, Michael McCree, and John Harrington. 424 and 425—George Corcoran. 426—Charles Clark. 427.—Charles Clark, John Gorman, and James Conley. 472—James Tool.

THE CAMBRIAN LITERARY SOCIETY.

While John Bull delights himself and amuses his countrymen with horse races and athletic amusements, his neighbors, John Jones and Taffy, devote themselves to literary and musical entertainments and festivals. And in this country, wherever a sufficient number of Welshmen have settled together, they have as a rule their literary meetings and Eisteddfodau.

Although a good number of Welsh people have lived in this city for years, they have not ere this established a literary society, but during the past year and especially the past summer the number of Welshmen has been considerably increased, and the formation of a literary society amongst them was suggested last month. A preliminary meeting was called and held on the 27th ultimo, at which it was resolved to call a public meeting on the 5th inst. to establish the Society—the same to be announced the previous Sunday in the two Welsh churches. The society called the Cambrian Literary Society has now been fully established, and the members are registered rapidly. The officers for the ensuing year are: B. P. Reynolds M. A., M. D., President; Mr. William Hughes, Secretary; Rev. M. E. Davies, Treasurer, who, with the following, constitute the Committee; Rev. Isaac C. Hughes, Mr. W. T. Jones, Mrs. A. M. Humphreys, Mrs. Anna Hughes, Miss Martha Jones, Miss Margaret Williams, and Miss Netty Jones.

The entertainments will be held weekly, at Room 54, Davy's Building, to commence the 26th inst.

PERSONAL.

Senator Sumner loses about $10,000 by the Boston fire.

—The Book of Travel, by the late ex-Secretary Seward, is to have the enormous first edition of 50,000 copies.

—Christine Nilsson had property in Chicago, which was burned in that city, and property in Boston which was burned in it.

—William A. Howard, of Michigan, has been appointed to take charge of the Land Department of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and will soon remove with his family to New York.

—Mrs. E. B. Washburne, wife of our American Minister to France, is residing in Germany, superintending the education of her children, who are at school in Hanover.

—Grace Greenwood (Mrs. Lippincott) has purchased a lot at Manitou, Colorado, near the Soda Springs, and will build a dwelling-house there next summer.

—Mayor Baxter, of Louisville, says that he will bankrupt the man that runs against him for Mayor. We suppose he has as good a right to as Simon Cameron.

—Fletcher Harper, Jr., of the publishing firm of Harper Brothers, will shortly marry Miss Tacey McDonald, daughter of ex-Senator McDonald, of Arkansas.

—The Sultan is as enervated as can be—scarcely the shadow of a man. He is fickle in love and friendship, exposed to every influence, and listening to the most absurd insinuations. Thus, he is the greatest obstacle to any decided, consistent, and energetic policy. He depends altogether upon his mother, or, rather, her favorite, a most beautiful, amiable Georgian slave.

—Charles Dudley Warner, writing to the Hartford (Conn.) *Courant* of Henry Howard Brownell, the poet, who died there a few days ago, relates the manner of Brownell's acquaintance with Admiral Farragut, which led to a life-long attachment between the two. After the capture of New Orleans (and before the "River Fight" was composed), Mr. Brownell amused himself by turning into verse the terse "General Order" of the Admiral before the battle. It was an admirable piece of verse, and yet it was almost a literal transcript of the brave "Order." Being printed anonymously in the *Evening Press*, it met the Admiral's eye, and Mrs. Farragut wrote the editor, saying that it had touched her husband even to tears, and asking the favor of the author's name. It was given, and a correspondence ensued, which soon led to a solicitation that Mr. Brownell should go to sea with the Admiral on his personal staff. He accepted and went to sea, and became one of the heroes of Mobile Bay, and the chronicler of "The Bay Fight."

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The Boston, Clinton & Fitchburg Railroad has purchased the New Bedford & Taunton Railroad for $1,000,000.

—There is no doubt that England will have to import more wheat this year than ever before; and the prospect for next year's crop, so far as can be judged by the fall sowings, is very poor.

The cuts of desolated Boston that are going the rounds of the papers would indicate that wood-engraving in this country is fast returning to its native wilderness.—*St. Louis Times.*

—It was characteristic of Chicago to be the first city in the United States to make a large appropriation for the benefit of Boston sufferers, although it is probable it would have been more judicious for this charity to have remained at home, where the number of needy ones must be greater than in Boston.—*Hartford (Ct.) Courant.*

—J. W. Dickinson, the Principal of the Westfield (Mass.) Normal School, became, during his travels in Germany, so thoroughly convinced of the utility of the Kindergarten system, that he has just introduced it into the school under his charge, and it is also proposed to establish it as a mode of education in some of the Westfield schools.

—After all, it turns out that only one in forty of the people in Alsace and Lorraine,—the French provinces wrested from France by the late war with Germany,—have emigrated from those provinces rather than take the oath of allegiance to the Government of the German Empire. It had been previously stated that there had been a general emigration.

—The experiment of opening the Cooper Institute reading-room on Sundays has proved a complete success. A few Sundays since, over 800 persons availed themselves of its privileges for quiet study and literary entertainment. This congregation of readers gathered from the streets were saved from scores of worse places.

If they do not get as much good as any church-congregation in the city.

—Biyew and Kinnard will be tried for the fourth time at the coming term of the Circuit Court of Lewis County, Ky. They have been in jail since the 30th day of August, 1868, over four years. They have had three trials,—one before a Justice of the Peace, at which they were turned over to the United States Court, where they were tried, found guilty of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hung. A short time before the time for their execution, the Supreme Court of the United States decided that the Federal Court had no jurisdiction on the case, when they were turned over to the authorities of Lewis County, and tried at the May term of the Circuit Court, on which occasion the jury hung, there being eleven for conviction and one for acquittal.

AMUSEMENTS.

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Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices in Briggs House and at Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a. m.	*7:40 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	*9:15 a. m.	*3:10 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	*3:50 p. m.
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a. m.	*2:10 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	*3:15 p. m.	*11:20 a. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:30 p. m.	*9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	*3:45 p. m.	*8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p. m.	*8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:30 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	†9:15 p. m.	*7:05 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡7:00 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accom'n	*11:00 a. m.	*1:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accom'n	*6:15 p. m.	*7:15 p. m.

‡ Mondays excepted. *Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:30 p. m.	*3:00 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	*4:30 p. m.	*9:10 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	†9:30 p. m.	7:15 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p. m.	*7:15 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	†9:00 p. m.	*7:15 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	*9:00 a. m.	*5:00 p. m.

*Except Sunday. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday. ‡Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. †Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*8:30 a. m.	*8:30 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	*8:15 p. m.	*7:30 a. m.
Cairo Mail	*8:30 a. m.	*8:30 p. m.
Cairo Express	*8:15 p. m.	*7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	*8:30 a. m.	*8:30 p. m.
Springfield Express	*8:15 p. m.	*7:30 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*9:30 a. m.	*3:30 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*8:15 p. m.	*6:40 a. m.
Gilman Passenger	*4:10 p. m.	*9:35 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a. m.	*7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*7:15 a. m.	*8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	*1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*3:00 p. m.	*4:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*5:15 p. m.	*6:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:15 p. m.	*7:45 p. m.

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted.
**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago, Indianapolis & Cincinnati Through Line, via Kankakee Route.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner of Congress-st., and Michigan-av.; also, foot of Twenty-second-st.—Condensed Time Table.

	Daily, except Sunday.	Daily.
Leave Chicago	8:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	6:00 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	9:45 p. m.	9:15 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

Ticket office, 51 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	†10:30 a. m.	†3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	‡10:30 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 a. m.	*3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 p. m.	†7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	*8:00 a. m.	†10:10 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	*9:45 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	*5:00 p. m.	*7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	*11:00 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Green Bay Express	*10:00 a. m.	*7:15 p. m.
Green Bay Express	*9:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.

*Sunday excepted. †Saturday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office 53 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha and Leavenworth Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p. m.	*9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡7:00 a. m.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.

Depot corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office southwest corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	*7:30 p. m.	*6:40 a. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	*9:00 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express (daily), via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	†9:00 p. m.	*7:00 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodat'n	*3:30 p. m.	*1:50 p. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	*3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays do. ‡Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Chicago ticket office, corner of Ada and Kinzie-sts. In freight office at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*7:50 a. m.	*1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	*7:00 p. m.	*7:20 a. m.

Freight and Ticket Office, 155 Washington-st.

Danville Accommodation	3:40 p. m.	9:40 a. m.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	*7:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	*5:15 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	*9:00 p. m.	‡7:00 a. m.
Mail	*4:45 a. m.	*7:45 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	*3:45 p. m.	*9:00 a. m.

*Sundays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted. ‡Daily. *Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-Second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	*5:00 a. m.	*8:55 p. m.
Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accom'dat'n (daily)	3:30 p. m.	9:30 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.

FOR INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.

Mail	*5:00 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Night Express	*9:00 p. m.	*10:00 a. m.

FOR GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.

Night Express	*9:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.

*Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Arrive Sundays at 8:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS

For Material, and Work and Labor Required in the Construction of the Cook County Jail and Criminal Court Building.

Sealed proposals will be received until the 29th day of November, 1872, at noon, by the Committee on Public Buildings of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, for the furnishing and delivery of all material, work, labor, and construction of and for the Cook County Jail and Criminal Court Building, being erected on the corner of Michigan and Dearborn-sts., in the City of Chicago, according to plans and specifications, details, and drawings on file in the office of Messrs. Armstrong & Egan, Architects, No. 14 South Clark-st., Chicago, as follows, to-wit:

1. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for the entire mason, cut stone and plastering work complete.
2. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for the iron work complete.
3. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for the building, carpentry, joiner, and wood work complete.
4. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for the plumbing and gas-fitting complete.

The stone to be used may be granite, marble, or sandstone. The qualities must have uniformity of color, texture, and durability, and no stone will be considered that has not been tested by actual use in buildings.

Bidders may include one or more of the items specified in their proposals, and all proposals must be made on the printed forms to be obtained of the County Clerk, and be accompanied with a copy of this notice, and by a penal bond in the sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars, with security; to be approved by said Committee, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, and give bond with approved security therefor as follows:

For the stone, mason, and plastering work	$25,000
For the iron work and material	25,000
For the carpenter, joiner, and building work and material	10,000
For the plumbing, gas-fitting work and material	10,000

The right to reject any or all bids received, is reserved. Proposals must be enclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals (for the various kinds of work and material named)," and deposited with the County Clerk, addressed to the Committee on Public Buildings of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County.

S. ASHTON,
JOHN CRAWFORD,
JOSEPH HARRIS,
J. H. PAHLMAN,
Committee on Public Buildings, Board of Commissioners of Cook County.
Chicago, Nov. 11, 1872.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

ILLINOIS STATE PENITENTIARY,
COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
JOLIET, ILL., Nov. 13, 1872.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, Commissioners of the Illinois State Penitentiary, up to Dec. 17, 1872, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the furnishing of the following supplies, needed at the institution:

250 brls superfine flour, per month.
20 brls family flour per month.
5,000 lbs corn meal per month.
20 to 30 head good fat steers, per month, from 1,000 lbs upward.
2,500 lbs Rio coffee.
20 brls "C" sugar.
4 brls "A" sugar.
200 lbs Japan tea.
1,500 bu oats.
5,000 bu corn in the ear.
1,500 tons Illinois coal.
15,000 yards prison stripe (satinet), 27 inches wide, weight, 15 oz per yard.
15,000 lbs common soap.
1,000 boxes candles.

Every bid must be accompanied by a bond of $2,000, to be approved by the Commissioners. The goods to be furnished as they are wanted. Cash will be paid on delivery of goods. The bids are to be directed to the Secretary of the Board, and will be opened on Dec. 17, A. D., 1872, at 12 o'clock at noon, in the presence of such bidders as choose to attend. Each bid, as far as possible, to be accompanied by a sample, showing quality to be furnished. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bid, which, in their judgment, is not to the interest of the State. For further particulars apply to the Warden, A. W. Edwards, Esq.

(Signed) JOHN REID,
CASPAR BUTZ,
RICHARD ROWETT, } Commissioners.

FINANCIAL.

BANK OF CHICAGO.

GENERAL BANKING & SAVINGS BANK.

Central Located at 107 West Randolph-st., Rice and Jackson's Block.

Business conducted on Equitable Principles.
Exchange on all parts bought and sold.
Accounts of Western Banks and Bankers solicited.
Directors—George C. Smith, President; O. F. Fuller, W. H. Park, Cashier; Lester Bradner, Jr., C. Mather Smith, and Samuel J. Walker.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BETTS' CAPSULE PATENTS.

To prevent infringements, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BETTS' NAME IS ON EVERY CAPSULE he makes for the principal merchants in England and France, this enabling vendor, purchaser and consumer to not only to identify the genuineness of the Capsule, but how the contents of the vessel to which it is applied. The Lord Chancellor, in his judgment, said the Capsules are not used merely for the purpose of ornament, but they are serviceable in protecting the wine from injury. J. BETTS, 1 WHARF ROAD, CITY ROAD, LONDON, and BORDEAUX, FRANCE.

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Parts of a year at the same rate.

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Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

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TRIBUNE Branch Office, No. 469 Wabash-av., in the Bookstore of Messrs. Cobb, Andrews & Co., where advertisements and subscriptions will be received, and will have the same attention as if left at the Main Office.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S TRIBUNE.

FIRST PAGE—Washington, New York, and Foreign News by Telegraph.

SECOND PAGE—Saturday Night's Telegrams—A Politician's Baby—Serious Oddities.

THIRD PAGE—Wisconsin Letter: Review of the Late Political Canvass—The Law Courts—General News Items—Business Directory—Railroad Time Table.

FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: Home Again; Wells-Butler; Grant and Cameron; The Government and the Telegraph—Current News Items—Political.

FIFTH PAGE—Quantity and Quality: A Sermon by Rev. Edward Everett Hale—The Horse Disease—Michigan Central Railroad—Advertisements.

SIXTH PAGE—Money and Commercial—Marine Intelligence.

SEVENTH PAGE—Wells-Butler: Reply of David A. Wells to General B. F. Butler on "Incidental Protection"—Relief for Boston—Hyde Park Matters—Small Advertisements; Real Estate, For Sale, Wanted, To Rent, Boarding, Lodging, etc.

EIGHTH PAGE—Gath's Letter from Boston, Giving Interesting Incidents of the Great Fire—Auction Advertisements.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Miss Maggie Mitchell, supported by Mr. L. R. Shewell. "Pearl of Savoy."

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. G. L. Fox Pantomime Combination. "Humpty Dumpty."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Third week of Abbott-Kiralfy Pantomime Combination. "Schneider; or dot Old House von der Rhine."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. Engagement of Charlotte Thompson. "One Wife."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Vaudeville Entertainment.

STAR LECTURE COURSE—Michigan Avenue Baptist Church. Lecture by John Hay. "Phases of Washington Life."

The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, November 18, 1872.

On the testimony of an "expert," the wife and daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Smith, of Raleigh, were imprisoned the other day, on a charge of having murdered him by poison. They were discharged on Saturday, on the ground that there was no evidence to justify the charge or their detention.

Since Austrian law would afford Americans no protection against appropriation of their patents, they hesitate to expose their products at the coming Vienna Exposition. The State Department has proposed and will submit to the Austrian Government the protocol of a treaty which shall guard the rights of American inventors. It is hoped this may be made the occasion for similar conventions with other nations.

Emigration from Germany to this country has been greatly aided by the course of German railroads in carrying emigrants at reduced rates and without charge for baggage. An official order has been issued by the Prussian Minister of Commerce forbidding the continuance of this liberal policy. This action comes close upon the recent announcement by our State Department, that the Prussian Government denied that it had discouraged emigration to the United States.

Yedo and Yokohama are now joined by a railroad, the first ever built in Japan. A new telegraph line is being rapidly constructed, and further evidence that no reaction has occurred in the liberal policy of that country is found in the edict of the Department of Religion, offering equal toleration to all religious bodies, in the departure of four native priests to study European religions, and in the adoption at Yedo of the American system of Police Magistrates.

The total vote in the State of Illinois at the recent election for President was 425,829, against a vote in 1868 of 449,436, showing a falling off of 23,607. Of this vote, General Grant received 240,815, against 250,293 in 1868; Mr. Greeley received 185,014, against 199,143 for Seymour in 1868. Grant received 9,478 less than he did in 1868, and Greeley received 14,129 less than Seymour. Grant's majority in 1868, 51,150; in 1872, 55,815. The vote for Governor was 430,506, or 4,677 more than for President. Oglesby received 237,591, and Koerner 192,915. Oglesby's majority, 44,676.

It is believed that the next experiment in Civil Service Reform will take place in New York, beginning with the office of Surveyor of Customs, about to be vacated by the resignation of Mr. Cornell, and extending to the bonded warehouse system administered by Leet & Stocking. It is reported that Mr. Thomas Murphy is considerably astonished, and that the horde of newly-arrived politicians and party-strikers in Washington are ready for open revolt. Never mind! They are of no more use to the country, or to the Administration, for that matter, than the town poor are to the town. An alms-house rebellion would be an agreeable and diverting entertainment just now.

It is rumored in Washington that the seat on the Supreme Bench of the United States, to be vacated by the retirement of Judge Nelson, will be offered to Judge Settle, of North Carolina. Judge Settle is not unknown as a politician of some service to the Republican party; as a gentleman who drew a salary as Foreign Minister for some time without quiting his native State; as the presiding officer of the Philadelphia Convention, and as an uncrowned martyr, who had the good fortune to be feebly assaulted while making a stump speech during the late campaign. That all those are political accomplishments, and perhaps political claims, as politics goes, cannot be denied. Yet it is not probable that they will be acknowledged by an appointment to the Supreme Bench.

Political matters in Louisiana are in their usual muddle. The State voted for Greeley, and elected the Democratic candidate for Governor. The Constitution makes the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, and two others, the Board to canvass the returns and proclaim the result. A majority of this Board declared its purpose to reject the vote of New Orleans, the object being to elect Kellogg, the Republican candidate for Governor. But this purpose was defeated by the removal of the Secretary of State, the retirement of Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, and the filling of a vacancy in the Board by Governor Warmoth. Whereupon Mr. Kellogg has sued out an injunction restraining and prohibiting the Board from counting the vote or declaring the result, and prohibiting the Governor-elect from assuming the duties of the office. Until the Court gives its decision nobody can be declared to be elected in Louisiana.

It has become very evident that Boston has not the need for relief which was supposed at first. It was a natural impulse of gratitude and liberality that prompted the donation of so large a sum from the Chicago Relief fund and by private subscription, and no one will regret it. On the other hand, it is gratifying to learn not only that the suffering entailed by the Boston fire is not so great as to demand any movement of general relief, but that the people and press there protest against the somewhat precipitate action of the Committee in announcing the acceptance of all aid that might be proffered. The highest estimate that has been placed upon the number of families burned out is 300, or about 1,500 people in all. Boston feels generally that it is abundantly able to provide for these people. Boston is heartily welcome to the $100,000 of the Chicago Relief money set apart for her sufferers, and we have no doubt that those who have made private subscriptions outside of this will not regret them for one moment. But the work of soliciting might stop. The renewed declaration of the Boston press that no more aid is needed should be sufficient assurance that Chicago has done all that could be expected in any quarter.

The meeting of Liberal and Democratic Committees at Columbus, Ohio, during last week, to consider plans for the future, was untimely. It needed no joint and several address to inform the people how the election had gone, nor the reasons therefor. Though it is perfectly true that General Grant received more votes in 1868 in the States that voted that year than he did in the same States in 1872, it is also true that the vote on the other side was still smaller. The meeting was, so far as it undertook to consider of organized action in the future, wholly premature. The issues and questions of the future will be developed by time, and the future action of parties must be left to be determined by events. The country can afford to rest for a while until public affairs take a fixed shape. It is with the Administration to determine the future of parties. The men who engaged in the Cincinnati movement did so not for the mere purpose of putting one set of men out of office and another set in; they sought the accomplishment of certain reforms, and it makes no difference by whom those reforms are carried out. The Administration, if so disposed, may carry out the whole Cincinnati platform, and if they do it will be as perfect a realization of reform ideas as if the same thing was done by any other Administration.

The Chicago produce markets were rather slow on Saturday, with few important changes in prices. Mess pork was dull and easier, at $14.50@15.00 for old; $13.00@13.50 for new; and $12.20@12.30 for do seller December. Lard was in fair demand and easier, at 7½c cash or seller December, and 7⅝c seller March. Meats were dull and steady, at 4½c for shoulders, 6½@6⅝c for short ribs, and 7¼@7½c for short clear, all part salted; sweet pickled hams, 9½@10½c. Highwines were in fair demand and steadier, at 89c per gallon. Lake freights are moderately active, and ¾@1c higher, at 10¾@11c for wheat by sail to Buffalo. Flour was quiet and steady. Wheat was less active, but ⅝@1c higher, closing strong at $1.04 cash, and $1.04@1.04¼ seller December. Corn was dull and a shade easier, closing firmer at 31⅜c seller the month, and 31@31⅛c seller December. Oats were quiet, but ⅛@⅜c higher, at 21⅝c seller the month, and 22⅛@22⅜c seller December. Rye was quiet at 1c advance, at 53c. Barley was dull and easier, closing at 61¼@62c for No. 2; 61c seller the month, and 50c for No. 3. The hog trade was moderately active, with prices steady at $3.95@4.20. Cattle met with a liberal inquiry from local and outside buyers, at about yesterday's prices, sales making at $3.00@6.30 for common to choice. Sheep were but little inquired for, and were weak at $3.00@5.00.

The epizootic, after having disabled the horses of New York for a fortnight, is now followed by a supplementary disease, of the character of dropsy, which is assumed to be the result of putting the horses at work before they have sufficiently recovered. This second attack is so general that it has compelled the horse cars and omnibuses to haul off a large part of their force, and to compel the withdrawal of other horses engaged in transportation in the city. Ox teams, which had been discontinued, have been put at work again, and the suspension of business has been partially renewed. The deaths from the relapse of the disease are more frequent than from the original attack, and, therefore, those who have had sick horses should be careful that they are not put at work too soon. What has happened in New York in respect to this disease may happen from the same causes here, and, though we have had yet no cases of the supplementary disease in Chicago, it is but natural to expect that there will be some.

In the meantime, the epizootic has taken up a wide line of travel. It has gone northward, through Wisconsin, and will, no doubt, reach Minnesota. It has entered Iowa, and will, possibly, pass into Nebraska. It has gone south through this State, and will in time attack St. Louis. It prevails largely in Ohio, all the towns and cities from Toledo to Cincinnati being afflicted by its disabling effects upon the horses. It seems to progress with regularity, hardly any place escaping it. It is reasonable to assume that from Ohio it will cross into Kentucky, and thence down, in due procession, to the cities on the Gulf.

The telegraph states that the Italian Government informed the Pope that the annual allowance made to him had been voted by the Parliament, and that the Pope has answered by declining to receive the same. There is nothing new in this. When the Papal States were annexed to Italy, the Government of Italy assumed the debt of the Papal States, took possession, of course, of the revenues from taxes, and guaranteed to pay annually to the Pope a sum equal to the amount appropriated by the Papal Government for the support of the Pope's household, and for the maintenance of the ecclesiastical Government. The refusal to accept this appropriation now is but a repetition of a like refusal on former occasions. Prior to the annexation of Rome, the debt of the Papal States was very large; so large that it was beyond all hope of ever being paid. The annual revenues of the Government were not sufficient to pay its ordinary expenses, much less to pay the interest on the debt in addition. The annual appropriations for the Papal household were regularly made, but the Treasury was never able to pay them. Financially, the condition of the Papal Government was very low, and was getting worse every year, and it was indebted to the contributions received from all parts of the world for the means of keeping up even a show of respectable power. The assumption of the whole debt by the Kingdom of Italy was a great relief to the Papal Government, which, however, has uniformly protested against being thus relieved. It has in like manner refused to accept from the King of Italy the revenue it so sadly needs, and prefers to depend upon the voluntary contributions sent to it from the faithful in all quarters of the globe. It does this rather than submit to a political change which it hopes to have reversed at some time, and when the Pope will again be recognized as the sovereign Prince of Rome.

HOME AGAIN.

One year, one month and one week ago, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, under stress of circumstances too pressing to be ignored, took up its line of march, with a galling fire in the rear, for a humble and exceedingly dingy tenement on Canal street. In front was the odorous river, running like a very dirty ribbon between the new office and the smoking heap of ruins; in the rear, all sorts of small manufactories with the tallest of smoke stacks and shrillest of steam whistles, tumbled together promiscuously, and each overlapping the other, presenting tempting inducements for a bonfire; on the one side, a tenement swarming with apple pedlers, peripatetic hucksters, Italian restaurateurs, African vagrants, and *canaille* of all sorts; on the other, buildings of a squatty order, suddenly filled from top to bottom with South Side merchants, who, following Mr. Greeley's advice, had taken a few dollars and gone West very precipitately. Although the Canal street tenement was a very small one in comparison with the Madison street fire-proof quarters, it was amply large, for THE TRIBUNE went over in light marching order, without baggage or *impedimenta* of any description, except a safe, a linen coat, and a box of matches. The first couldn't burn, the other two wouldn't, and in this small stock in trade THE TRIBUNE resumed business. The prospect in that tenement, on that morning, was not calculated to induce cheerfulness upon the part of its occupants, or any great degree of hilarity. The ground floor had been used for general storage, and was filled with lumber of all sorts, old barrels, fragments of machinery, and boxes, scattered about in dire and dirty confusion. The second floor was filled with egg boxes. No one can ever tell what was on the third. It was the accumulated refuse of years, which had been allowed to moulder undisturbed by anything save spinning spiders and squeaking rats. Into this queer stable plunged editors, reporters, and printers, and a few hours of sturdy labor turned the inside of the building into the street. No one connected with THE TRIBUNE was very proud that day, and so the editors were not ashamed to prepare copy on the top of barrels at one end of the room, while the clerks took in advertisements over barrels at the other. During the day, by the exercise of faith and the investment of what little cash was found in the pockets of the proprietors, material enough to commence housekeeping in a small way was got together, and that night, by the light of tallow candles, the printers, huddled together, elbow to elbow, set up the narrative of the fire. The result of the day's work appeared the next morning. It was not a triumph of typographical skill or artistic make-up. The second-hand clothes in which it was dressed fitted very badly; indeed, it resembled nothing so much as a small child out on a lark in its mother's gown, or a green country lad whose legs have run far beyond the limit of his trousers. It was not such a sheet as it was intended to print a day or two before, on the great eight-cylinder, just then warped, battered, and twisted all out of gear, in its struggle with the fire. Nevertheless, it was a newspaper, and its appearance testified to the fact that one of the wheels in the burnt Chicago had begun to revolve again. Day by day and week by week the tangle was unsnarled; and, before the snow began to fly, order and system had been resolved out of chaos. Each one gradually fitted into his place, and the only disposition to encroach was on the part of the counting-room, which, in its efforts to keep up with the constantly-increasing business, spread itself about the building indiscriminately. This was a necessity, however, which was endured in a very kindly manner by all concerned, for it was stiffening up the sinews and sending the currents of life once more through the whole body of THE TRIBUNE as they used to run. It was not long before THE TRIBUNE began to resemble its old self, and even grew stouter and larger during its convalescence. Meanwhile, a new and more elegant structure than the one which had been burned began to rise on the old site. Stone by stone the walls grew, higher and stronger than before. The eight-cylinders went off to New York for a surgical operation, and came back again perfectly healed and as good as new. The engine and boilers went through the fiery furnace and came out unscathed. One year from the date of removal, the employes of THE TRIBUNE, with the exception of the counting-room, bade a joyful good-bye to Canal street, and retook possession of their old quarters, and on the night of the 9th of October, 1872, the same old press which had so suddenly stopped working on the night of the 8th of October, 1871, once more resumed operations, and its familiar clatter had a cheery sound, all the more pleasant after the long silence, and noisier than ever, as there was no other sound to deaden it, in the empty streets around. The counting-room remained on Canal street, as the new quarters were not in readiness for it. This morning, however, it will take possession of the old corner in more elegant shape than before. The old safe which went through the fire unharmed will go back to its former place in the old vault, there to remain undisturbed, as it is fondly hoped, for several generations to come. Having all its forces under one roof again, THE TRIBUNE proposes to stay and will be "at home" to all comers, as usual. Housed once more in its own building, comfortably situated in all respects, having a clear conscience, and being under no obligations of any sort, except to furnish its readers with a first-class newspaper, tied down to no man or set of men, and independent of all politicians, it sets all sails to the favoring breezes of the coming years. It proposes to furnish in the future, as it has in the past, a paper which shall not only present a complete reflex of the news of each day, accompanied by candid and fearless comment, but also the best medium of communication between every department of business and its patrons. It is only necessary to add that, "thankful for the patronage of the past, we are now prepared to resume business at the old stand."

WELLS—BUTLER.

We print the letter of Mr. David A. Wells, heretofore referred to in our columns, in reply to some rather loose statements made by General Butler on the subject of Protection. Mr. Butler disclaims any approval of Protection as such, but favors "incidental aid" to such manufacturers as may not be able to carry on their business successfully otherwise. The furnishing of "incidental aid" by the levy of a tariff is so much like Protection that an ordinary reader may fail to understand the difference. Mr. Butler saw this difficulty, and therefore selected two articles to illustrate the beneficent results of "incidental aid" as distinguished from protective duties. These articles are shoe-lastings and bunting.

The article of shoe-lasting is one of the chief materials entering into the manufacture of women's shoes. The manufacture of these shoes is the greatest single manufacturing interest in the United States. Lasting is manufactured in Great Britain, France, Belgium, and in other countries. It is made of wool, and is produced in almost any place where woollen goods are manufactured. It was not made in the United States until within a few years, when the tariff was amended by the imposition of a tax of 80 per cent on lastings; this tax being laid to enable one establishment, which had recently been started, to do business at a profit. Opposed to this tax was the capital and labor engaged in the manufacture of shoes. It was a tax upon the raw material of shoes. It increased the cost of producing shoes, reduced their sale, and added nothing either to the wages of the mechanic or profit of the manufacturer. Opposed to it also were the ten or fifteen millions of women and girls in the United States who had to pay for these shoes. It was an arbitrary addition to their price without any addition to their quality. The whole world was offering us lasting or serge at prices profitable to the producers, and which enabled us to produce shoes at prices which gave us command of the shoe markets of the world. With this lasting our shoemakers not only made all the shoes for this country, but exported their products to foreign countries. The increase of the tax to 80 per cent had the effect of so increasing the cost of producing American-made shoes that we have lost all the export trade, and the home trade has fallen off largely, because of the decrease in consumption incident to the increase of price. One would naturally incline to the opinion that if the object was to afford "incidental aid" to home manufactures, and at the same time furnish the people with cheap shoes, the repeal of all tax on lastings would be the true measure. The manufacture of shoes was as old as the Government; our shoemakers had a world-wide fame, and a trade which extended to all countries. They asked no protection; they were able to sell their goods in any market alongside those of other countries; but this act of Congress, designed to aid a single company, added so largely to the cost of producing shoes, that the production *per capita*, in 1871, is not equal to that of 1860.

General Butler justifies this proceeding by asserting that the price of lastings has been reduced in consequence of this tax; and to this assertion of fact Mr. Wells directs attention. He shows that the price of American lastings is regulated by the producers, and in the main follows the price of the imported article, and to the cost of the latter is added the tax of 80 per cent in gold. The duty on lastings in 1860 was 19 per cent, and the price of the imported article was 67½ cents, gold, per yard. Since 1860, the price in Europe has fallen 10 per cent, but the present price of the same article in the United States is $1 per yard. This tax is levied to enable a single company to sell their goods at a profit; and for this purpose the shoemakers and the whole people are taxed.

The other article selected by General Butler is bunting, upon which, through his efforts, the tax has been increased to 120 per cent. This tax on bunting, General Butler asserts, has had the effect of reducing the cost of the article in this country; but Mr. Wells, with the inexorable cruelty of facts, disproves this assertion. Bunting costs more now in Europe than it did at any time during the war; but even now it can be sold, free of duty in the United States, for 15 cents a yard, currency; while General Butler's mill, under the tax of 120 per cent, is able to command 31 cents per yard for the same article. Without the tax which yields no revenue, bunting could be sold for one-half the present price. General Butler disapproves of Protection, and favors a tariff for revenue; but he couples with this his idea of affording "incidental aid" to certain manufactures. Every vessel that floats upon the ocean and upon the lakes, and bears the American flag, carries at its mast-head the striking illustration of our tariff, that even the National flag, before it can be unfurled, must pay a special tax of 120 per cent to Ben. Butler's mill.

GRANT AND CAMERON.

The most creditable act of President Grant's administration, for which his late political opponents will not hesitate to give him due credit, is his rebuff to the Cameron-Hartranft Ring, in the matter of the Philadelphia Post Office. This is the second rebuff Mr. Cameron has received, the first being when he demanded that the heads of Forney, Curtin, and others who opposed Hartranft in Pennsylvania, should be given him in a charger. The President is right in assuming, as he does, that he was in no way indebted to the Cameron-Hartranft crowd for his success at the polls in Pennsylvania. On the contrary, the load of their iniquities, which he voluntarily assumed two years ago, was the heaviest burden he had to carry. Had Hartranft run in any other than a Presidential year, he would have been beaten by forty thousand majority. It is still doubtful whether the frauds which are being unearthed by the Municipal Reform Association in Philadelphia will not prove that Hartranft was really defeated by the honest vote of the State. The Philadelphia *Press* insists that the evidence will show that, instead of the 15,000 majority reported for Hartranft in Philadelphia, that city was actually carried by Buckalew. From one end of the State to the other, Simon Cameron, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, was referred to as Grant's evil genius, the adviser under whose counsels reform of any kind would always be impossible. It is with profound and unexpected gratification, therefore, that the country observes a substantial rebuff given to that man and his kind. The President's resolution to promote the Deputy Postmaster in Philadelphia to the Postmastership, and the Deputy Surveyor of the Port of New York to the Surveyorship, in accordance with the rules of the Civil Service, instead of allowing the Cameron clique to appoint the former and the Murphy clique the latter, throws a bomb-shell into the ranks of the political traders, and carries consternation and dismay to thousands of those who thought they had "got a big thing." "Is this," they demand, "the prize for which we have been fighting? If so, we might as well have voted for Greeley. Had he been chosen, we would have had nothing to say, and now we have nothing to say!"

Had President Grant acted upon this rule heretofore, and especially for two years past, a very different set of men would have been his influential supporters, and the Cincinnati Convention would never have been held. He will find himself as cordially sustained in his present action, if it becomes a rule of his future conduct, by all the leaders of the Civil Service Reform movement, as he has been opposed by them while pursuing an opposite policy.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE TELEGRAPH.

Washington advices agree that there will be another effort, this winter, more vigorous than any previous one, to invest the Government with the telegraph business of this country; that the Postmaster General will reiterate his recommendations of the project in his forthcoming report; and there is an impression that the President will favor it in his message. The public objections to this scheme are so numerous and grave that they cannot be repeated too often.

1. The purchase of the telegraph lines by the Government would establish a precedent for further centralization of power that would be without limit. The same specious arguments that suggest it would be brought forward in due time to warrant Government control of the railroads, the express business, the steamboats, the stages, and all other common carriers. This has been the case in Prussia and some other European countries where the first step has been taken. It would be impossible to foretell where the Government assumption of private business would end, short of national bankruptcy.

2. The Government cannot accomplish the results which are promised in this matter. It is simply impossible, with our complicated, heterogeneous, and corrupt Civil Service system, to transact promptly and accurately, the telegraph business over the enormous area of our territory. The difficulties that the Government still encounters in the working of the slower machinery of the mails, is a sufficient warning that it would be utterly incompetent to manage the more delicate and exacting business of telegraphing.

3. The Government would not hold itself responsible for any damage to private interests resulting from the tardy or inaccurate administration of the telegraph. It rests with the Government to fix its own accountability in all cases, and the circumstance that it now refuses to be responsible for the loss or wrong delivery of letters, or even of postal money orders, is a clear indication that it would not assume any liability for damages in the more serious mistakes that could result from telegraph errors. Government monopoly of the telegraph would then present to the public this condition of affairs: A very large increase of the delays, errors, and damages, and an arbitrary withdrawal of every means of indemnification for loss. The commercial public will scarcely contemplate with rapture any such state of things as that.

4. The Government espionage that would thus be exercised over all private business, and all political messages that should be entrusted to the telegraph, would become a serious menace to personal freedom, and enable any Government official to become a successful speculator or blackmailer on the knowledge of other men's business. So long as the telegraph remains in the hands of private persons or corporations, responsible in law for the acts of their servants, no general or serious harm can follow the possession of this knowledge. Any use made of it by the operators or agents of private corporations, whether for the purpose of revealing it to the public or for private benefit, would be fatal to their own reputation and business. Their employes understand that good faith in this matter is a condition of their retention, while Government employes would equally understand that their places depended mainly upon political influence, of which this espionage would become a part.

5. The increase in the official patronage of the Government would, of course, be one of the greatest evils of the proposed system. Not less than 30,000 of new offices would be created. Probably this is the reason why Mr. Chorpenning Creswell is so anxious to put it through.

6. By controlling the telegraph, the Government would virtually control the press of the country. It could mould news to suit its own purposes; it could punish obnoxious journals in a thousand ways where there would be no redress. In short, it could possess itself of the only medium of public opinion.

While these arguments against the Government purchase of the telegraph lines will suggest themselves as potent against the scheme, the advantages that are claimed for it will likewise be found to be impracticable and visionary. It is not true that the cost of telegraphing would be *reduced*; it would simply be transferred to the tax-payers. To carry messages at the proposed rates it would be, necessary to put up at once three times the number of telegraph wires that are now in use. They would cost money, and cost the Government more money than individuals or private corporations. The expense of managing the increased number of lines would be proportionately increased, and this increased expense would fall largely upon people who never use the telegraph. It is needless to enlarge upon the injustice of such a proceeding. The Government can, in no way, be more enterprising than private capital. New telegraph companies are organizing, and new lines building all the time. Competition will bring the charges for telegraphing down to the lowest figure at which the service can be afforded. That is low enough; and when that point is reached, there will be no robbing of Peter to pay Paul,—no taxing of one portion of the community to furnish cheap telegraphing to another.

The budget recently-submitted by Herr Camphauser, the Finance Minister of the Prussian Empire, shows an increase of the revenues and a restriction in the outlay of the year 1871, which left a surplus of 9,000,000 thalers in the Treasury, while all sums placed to the credit of the Government in 1872 remains untouched, with the exception of 1,000,000 thalers appropriated for improvement in the marine service. Yet more than 12,000,000 thalers had, meanwhile been paid out for the construction of railways. The revenue of the Treasury for 1873 is estimated at 1,500,000 thalers, or 1,200,000 higher than the previous budget. The gross increase of revenue in all departments is estimated at 14,118,786 thalers, and the increased expenditure at 8,413,553 thalers, being an available surplus of 6,405,232 thalers. Much of this is traced to an increase in the product of the indirect taxes, and particularly in stamps. In direct taxes there has been an augmentation of 931,000 thalers, including 455,000 thalers income tax, or a sum corresponding to the increase of 15,000,000 income. The railway tax has been raised 426,500 thalers, while the tax on trades and occupations has been increased only 96,000 thalers. Many improvements of administration are promised for the increase, which seems to be a result of the increase of dominion rather than an augmentation of taxes on individuals.

It will be remembered that some time in May the revised Constitution of Switzerland was submitted to the people of that country and rejected by them. Since that time, however, popular opinion must have undergone a remarkable change, as, in the recent election for the National Council, the revisionists have won a brilliant victory. The result will be, of course, that the Council will once more propose a revised Constitution to the people, so that a speedy revision of the Swiss Constitution may be expected. The principal purpose of the revision is to still further nationalize the army, and to consolidate the Cantons more closely together under a homogeneous system of national law.

ILLINOIS.

Official Returns from All Counties.

Counties.	1868. President. Seymour, Dem.	1868. President. Grant, Rep.	1872. President. Greeley, Lib.	1872. President. Grant, Rep.	1872. Governor. Koerner, Lib.	1872. Governor. Oglesby, Rep.
Adams	5,471	4,774	5,177	4,243	5,369	4,271
Alexander	1,098	632	1,039	581	1,080	596
Bond	773	1,558	911	1,349	1,008	1,290
Boone	306	2,050	246	1,692	263	1,695
Brown	1,502	930	1,222	813	1,360	800
Bureau	2,315	3,844	1,820	3,223	1,997	3,229
Calhoun	702	333	580	408	606	412
Carroll	690	2,392	614	1,903	688	1,963
Cass	1,403	1,077	1,154	1,147	1,362	1,137
Champaign	2,125	3,250	1,946	3,775	2,058	3,797
Christian	2,295	2,017	2,623	2,240	2,729	2,291
Clark	1,906	1,548	1,718	1,718	1,797	1,706
Clay	1,392	1,394	1,360	1,568	1,383	1,575
Clinton	1,570	1,139	1,749	1,319	1,877	1,343
Coles	2,347	2,989	2,411	2,647	2,489	2,645
Cook	19,104	27,527	19,037	31,310	21,400	28,693
Crawford	1,477	1,150	1,259	1,156	1,145	1,173
Cumberland	1,344	1,007	1,156	1,106	1,226	1,110
DeKalb	890	3,441	607	2,969	687	2,962
DeWitt	1,340	1,659	1,565	1,794	1,573	1,738
Douglas	1,188	1,886	1,133	1,550	1,274	1,544
DuPage	1,160	2,369	697	1,679	874	1,531
Edgar	2,350	2,298	2,180	2,294	2,317	2,288
Edwards	421	888	411	871	490	871
Effingham	1,690	1,021	1,618	1,102	1,714	1,087
Fayette	2,025	1,711	1,711	1,727	1,835	1,725
Ford	388	921	490	1,243	522	1,265
Franklin	1,275	1,031	1,078	963	1,143	961
Fulton	4,118	3,559	3,704	3,502	3,828	3,511
Gallatin	1,025	704	1,129	880	1,150	887
Greene	2,589	1,383	2,197	1,371	2,356	1,369
Grundy	966	1,963	717	1,591	750	1,531
Hamilton	1,284	809	1,189	873	1,383	886
Hancock	3,687	3,596	3,332	3,141	3,584	3,099
Hardin	450	342	443	427	487	425
Henderson	1,050	1,309	794	1,202	904	1,204
Henry	1,756	4,483	1,650	3,654	1,679	3,678
Iroquois	1,325	2,764	1,781	3,031	1,818	3,098
Jackson	1,333	1,308	1,510	1,857	1,578	1,857
Jasper	1,134	871	1,065	917	1,121	917
Jefferson	1,930	1,116	1,763	1,341	1,788	1,340
Jersey	1,988	1,131	1,388	1,129	1,494	1,122
Jo Daviess	1,832	2,980	1,902	2,702	2,114	2,639
Johnson	1,612	1,234	1,525	1,146	564	1,154
Kane	1,653	5,047	1,595	4,657	1,728	4,610
Kankakee	867	2,808	936	2,591	976	2,562
Kendall	535	1,965	359	1,612	399	1,613
Knox	2,496	5,105	1,854	4,315	1,981	4,340
Lake	1,090	2,545	821	2,244	875	2,236
La Salle	5,489	6,231	3,956	5,046	4,251	5,009
Lawrence	1,175	1,074	1,175	1,110	1,142	1,118
Lee	1,543	3,065	1,250	2,703	1,374	2,687
Livingston	2,132	3,448	1,888	3,110	2,062	3,153
Logan	1,902	2,515	1,814	2,446	1,905	2,458
Macon	2,236	3,771	2,335	2,761	2,441	2,724
Macoupin	3,431	3,152	3,236	3,081	3,369	3,064
Madison	3,658	4,192	3,564	3,671	4,049	3,442
Marion	2,190	2,186	2,291	2,068	2,379	2,058
Marshall	1,532	1,924	1,139	1,524	1,309	1,541
Mason	1,719	1,677	1,584	1,386	1,675	1,372
Massac	614	883	669	1,017	714	1,004
McDonough	2,721	2,938	2,600	2,797	2,714	2,800
McHenry	1,380	3,296	1,080	2,895	1,104	2,898
McLean	3,858	5,895	3,325	5,845	3,453	5,842
Menard	1,295	1,066	1,149	935	1,194	939
Mercer	1,388	2,078	1,049	1,984	1,173	1,980
Monroe	1,345	965	1,583	522	1,786	414
Montgomery	2,700	2,173	2,518	2,218	2,636	2,206
Morgan	2,773	2,663	2,442	2,756	2,564	2,728
Moultrie	1,146	857	1,177	995	1,229	1,002
Ogle	1,507	3,696	1,247	3,095	1,347	3,108
Peoria	4,282	4,212	3,963	3,659	4,040	3,722
Perry	962	1,581	1,032	1,469	1,125	1,427
Piatt	773	1,265	923	1,423	1,002	1,443
Pike	3,319	2,775	2,828	2,634	2,929	2,638
Pope	598	1,151	590	1,186	613	1,175
Pulaski	645	534	694	912	712	1,047
Putnam	487	765	310	601	256	624
Randolph	1,897	1,943	1,566	1,880	1,989	1,863
Richland	1,266	1,337	1,342	1,317	1,384	1,318
Rock Island	1,913	2,885	1,823	2,905	1,966	2,881
Saline	1,143	1,042	1,048	1,107	1,030	1,111
Sangamon	4,875	4,411	4,383	4,149	4,483	4,171
Schuyler	1,736	1,331	1,577	1,420	1,679	1,436
Scott	1,127	1,112	1,023	1,040	1,129	917
Shelby	2,663	1,528	2,773	1,808	2,787	1,891
Stark	705	1,294	606	1,463	690	1,445
St. Clair	3,969	4,814	4,100	4,217	4,470	3,917
Stephenson	3,289	3,233	3,123	2,963	3,240	2,948
Tazewell	2,736	2,736	2,482	2,360	2,178	2,346
Union	1,798	986	1,760	861	1,789	861
Vermilion	2,054	3,385	1,707	3,374	1,901	3,400
Wabash	851	764	869	652	906	620
Warren	1,918	3,808	1,611	2,494	1,688	2,464
Washington	1,283	1,861	1,254	1,742	1,318	1,658
Wayne	1,581	1,525	1,664	1,624	1,729	1,624
White	1,752	1,076	1,758	1,224	1,797	1,230
Whiteside	1,444	3,589	1,267	3,193	1,337	3,201
Will	3,184	4,232	2,397	4,212	2,380	3,850
Williamson	1,335	1,417	1,511	1,333	1,405	1,338
Winnebago	951	4,587	1,051	3,809	1,245	3,374
Woodford	2,346	1,862	1,729	1,545	1,860	1,552
Total	199,143	250,293	185,014	240,815	192,915	237,591
Majorities	......	51,150	......	55,801	......	44,676

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Candidates: Liberal, Lucius B. Otis, of Chicago; Republican, John B. Rice, of Chicago.

	1868 Seym'r.	1868 Grant.	1872 Gree'y.	1872 Grant.	Congress Otis.	Congress Rice.
Ward 1	....	....	74	176	72	189
Ward 2	....	....	269	829	263	839
Ward 3	....	....	1,057	2,068	1,089	2,035
Ward 4	....	....	889	1,644	886	1,622
Ward 5	....	....	861	1,894	886	1,904
Ward 6	....	....	1,299	1,554	1,283	1,485
Ward 7	....	....	861	1,209	828	1,223
Cook, towns	1,207	1,930	999	2,555	1,079	2,497
DuPage	1,160	2,369	697	1,679	870	1,588
Total	....	....	6,996	13,102	7,225	12,870
Majori'es	....	....	....	6,106	....	5,635

SECOND.

Candidates: Liberal, Carter H. Harrison, of Chicago; Republican, Jasper D. Ward, of Chicago.

			1872 Gree'y.	1872 Grant.	Congress Har'son.	Congress Ward
Ward 8	....	....	1,779	1,580	1,805	1,551
Ward 9	....	....	2,358	1,703	2,383	1,638
Ward 10	....	....	1,141	1,617	1,086	1,597
Ward 11	....	....	906	1,273	911	1,267
Ward 12	....	....	663	1,612	716	1,541
Ward 13	....	....	585	1,613	613	1,542
Ward 14	....	....	585	1,182	586	1,190
Ward 15	....	....	830	1,937	824	1,866
Total	....	....	8,847	12,521	8,872	12,182
Major'es	....	....	....	3,674	....	3,309

THIRD.

Candidates: Liberal, John V. LeMoyne, of Chicago; Republican, Charles B. Farwell, of Lake Forest.

	1868 Seym'r.	1868 Grant.	1872 Gree'y.	1872 Grant.	Congress Le Moyne.	Congress Farwell.
Ward 16	....	....	576	1,250	626	1,192
Ward 17	....	....	803	1,178	722	1,159
Ward 18	....	....	1,023	881	1,053	812
Ward 19	....	....	162	331	178	321
Ward 20	....	....	644	469	555	486
Cook, towns	873	3,287	683	3,257	962	2,978
Lake	1,090	2,545	821	2,244	895	2,264
Total	....	....	4,713	9,610	4,962	9,202
Majori's	....	....	....	4,898	....	4,240

The Chicago wards having been changed since 1868, the vote of that year can be used for comparison only in the following form:

	1868 Seym'r.	1868 Grant.	1872 Gree'y.	1872 Grant.	Congress Lib.	Congress Rep.
Cook	19,104	27,527	19,037	31,310	19,305	30,412
DuPage	1,160	2,369	697	1,679	870	1,588
Lake	1,090	2,545	821	2,244	895	2,254
Total	21,354	32,441	20,555	35,233	21,070	34,254
Majori's	....	11,087	....	14,678	....	13,184

FOURTH.

Candidates: Liberal, Seymour G. Bronson, of Rockford; Republican, Stephen A. Hurlbut, of Belvidere.

	1868 Seym'r.	1868 Grant.	1872 Gree'y.	1872 Grant.	Congress Br'ns'n.	Congress H'lb't.
Boone	306	2,050	246	1,692	279	1,650
DeKalb	890	3,441	607	2,969	680	2,948
Kane	1,653	5,047	1,595	4,657	1,140	4,551
McHenry	1,380	3,296	1,180	2,895	1,131	2,873
Winnebago	951	4,587	1,051	3,809	1,345	3,374
Total	5,180	18,401	4,679	16,022	5,075	15,390
Majori'es	....	13,221	....	11,343	....	10,315

SIXTH.

Candidates: Liberal, Calvin Truesdale, of Rock Island; Republican, John B. Hawley, of Rock Island.

	1868 Seym'r.	1868 Grant.	1872 Gree'y.	1872 Grant.	Congress Trues.	Congress H'wl'y.
Bureau	2,315	3,844	1,820	3,223	1,822	3,252
Henry	1,756	4,483	1,650	3,654	1,674	3,680
Lee	1,543	3,065	1,250	2,703	1,342	2,730
Putnam	487	765	310	601	349	622
Rock Isl'nd	1,913	2,885	1,823	2,911	1,968	2,868
Total	7,013	14,992	6,857	13,161	7,215	13,133
Majori'es	....	7,979	....	6,304	....	5,908

POLITICAL.

The lists for 1876 are now open, and the names of Grant, Colfax, and Hendricks have been entered.

—Parson-Senator Brownlow writes:

If the popularity of the President shall continue, as I doubt not it will, it is more than probable he will be re-elected for a third term. Indeed, rather than put in power this corrupt old Democratic party, I would favor the election of Grant for life.

—The Chevalier Bayard of the O'Conor movement was a candidate for Congress in New Jersey, and ran ahead of his ticket. He ... votes; O'Conor, 82.

—The North Carolina Legislature m... day; the West Virginia Legislature to-m...

—The Massachusetts Legislature, which ... to-morrow for the relief of Boston, is the body which sat last winter.

—Governor Booth, of California, is urged to convene the Legislature of th... for some special purposes, prominent ... which are the Atlantic & Pacific R... interest.

—It has been decided that the Indiana ... lature will re-elect Senator Morton, on the ... and have done with it. Delays are thought dangerous.

—The Pittsburgh *Gazette* says:

We would not be surprised if either Geo... Stuart, of Philadelphia, or Felix R. Brunot, ... county, would be the new Secretary of the Interi...

—Anthony, of the Leavenworth *Times*, ...

Pomeroy is almost certain of a re-election next ... uary, and Senator Caldwell and his friends will su... him. Without his help Caldwell will surely be ex... from the Senate.

—In the next Michigan Senate there will be ... Democrat, and in the House but four.—*Rochester Chronicle.*

Please don't mention it; the two gentlemen already feel as bad as they can.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—John P. Irish, of the Iowa City Press, ... eral candidate for Congress, lost the vote of ... man who scratched Henry Wilson, ... James Wilson, on the Republican ticket.

—O'Conor carries two counties in Iowa ... Greeley—Sac and Greene. His vote in the ... will probably be 2,500.

—A Washington telegram says:

The fact that Mr. Washburne has long been an aspirant for Senatorial honors is no secret, at least ... his friends. As might be expected, he will ... whatever support the President is able to give ... Mr. Washburne's competitor will be Governor Og... but it is understood he will yield to Washburne ... latter wants the place.

—The Illinois Legislature meets at ... Wednesday, Jan. 8. The new Governor will be inaugurated on the 12th.

—The closest District in the United States appears to be the Fourteenth New York, ... elects a Liberal to Congress by 12 major...

—The Pennsylvania Constitutional ... tion has decided, almost unanimously ... powers are not limited by the act of the ... ture calling it. The same issue was made ... Illinois Convention, and with precisely the ... result.

—The Conkling organs in New York are forestalling public opinion in favor of Alo... Cornell for Speaker of the next Assembly. Others named are Henry R. Pierson, of Alb... Daniel G. Fort, of Oswego; Franklin A. A... ger, of Erie; and L. Bradford Prince, of Qu...

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Correction.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Your issue of this morning stated ... loss by burning of one car shop at Detroit ... evening, to be $110,000. This is erroneous ... loss cannot be over $15,000, and may not ... $10,000. But little machinery was destr... and that not of a valuable character, ... cars. H. E. SARGENT, Gen. Sup...

CHICAGO, Nov. 16, 1872.

Michigan Central and the Boston F...

From the Chicago Railway Review, No...

In the special despatches from New ... which appeared in some of the Chicago ... of Monday last, the opinion is reported ... versal" that all railway stocks would decline ... idly, as one of the immediate consequences ... the Boston fire. After enumerating several ... pecially endangered, the despatch goes on ...

Michigan Central would, it was thought, ... from the market, three-fourths of the stock being ... in Boston.

The forecast in regard to Michigan Central ... a pretty good instance of the results ... when one goes to work to develop facts ... the depth of his own consciousness. It ... sumed that Michigan Central is held mainly ... Boston; while just the contrary is true, the ... jority of that stock being held outside of Bo... More than any other Western stock—not ... excepting Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, ... owned in New England at large; and the ... by a few capitalists who might or might ... have held it in large amounts,—but ... amounts by persons of moderate though ... pendent means, attracted to it as a safe ... erally paying investment.

The quotations of Michigan Central ... the New York Exchange since the fire are ... ciently conclusive. On Monday, it is true, ... it fell from 114 on Saturday to 110; but ... once resumed its accustomed figure of ... 115, at which it is now regularly reported ... does it appear that there were any consid... sales at the lower figure,—which there ... would have been had it been freely offered ... temporary fall was shared with Michigan ... by most of the other stocks—investment ... as speculative. New York Central fell ... to 93; Erie, from 50⅝ to 48¼; Harlem, ... to 112; Northwestern, preferred, from ... to 85; Rock Island, from 109 to 106¾; ... Jersey Central, from 103 to 100; ... from 55⅛ to 52; Wabash from 71½ to ...; Wayne from 94 to 92½; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy from 135 to 132; Lake Shore & Michigan ... ern from 91 to 88; and Union Pacific, ... from 36½ to 33¼, and bonds from 88 to ...

For the benefit of such of our New E... readers as hold Michigan Central, we take ... ure in referring to the very satisfactory ... of the business of the Michigan Central ... and the facts (which are official) will be ... ly acceptable, inasmuch as the Company ... now publish stated reports of earnings. ... October earnings were:

Main line	[illegible]
Increase over Oct., '71	[illegible]
Main line and branches	[illegible]
Increase over Oct., '71	[illegible]

As compared with the earnings of ... vious month in the history of the road, the ... line earnings for October, '72, show an ... of $105,000, and this increase was over ... the previous month, September, '72. In *four* previous instances have the monthly ... ings of the road reached $500,000.

We should think, under these circumst... relating to the ownership of the stock ... earnings of the road, that it would ... something more, and something quite ... from the Boston fire to cause the stock ... "swept from the market," and the pro... the Company to be "hopelessly ruined." ... tainly those, if any, who bought Michigan ... tral at any figure below 114, or even ... figure (for the transactions are merely ... are to be congratulated on so legitim... profitable an investment of their spare ...

DR. RAUCH.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: While I do not propose to go ... elaborate defence of Dr. John H. Rauch ... the elaborate attack on him in a morning pa... this city, I think proper to say that the attack ... absurdly, in so far as it claims that the San... Superintendent should be himself a pr... chemist and assayist, and should himself ... all assays of which he proposes to make ...

A man of practical ability, who can avail ... self of the labors of others in serving the ... interests, is better adapted to Dr. R... position than would be the most able ... scientist in any special branch of ... medical learning.

Without venturing to decide on the ... positive or comparative, of any of the pr... sional gentlemen mentioned in that article ... the intent to disparage Dr. Rauch, I do not ... tate to say that all said in their favor ... admitted, without its being proven that ... of them would make a better custodian of ... health than the officer so virulently attacked.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17, 1872.

The Code Duello in Macon.

Macon puts herself in line on the duel... sation with an affair of honor between ... ored wood-haulers. They had quarrelled ... one of them had threatened to thrash the ... the first time he caught him outside of the ... They met outside of the city on Friday, ... driving a team. With one accord they ... and dismounted, one of them drawing a ... The other, not relishing powder, moved ... stitute the fist and skull. No. 1 insisted ... code, and No. 2, seeing no chance to get ... the issue honorably, whipped out his ... put in the first shot, striking his ... the center of the chin. The ball ... chin-bone, passed around the left ... out. The wounded man fired two ... without effect. The reluctant but ... fired a second shot, but without ... Honor was satisfied, and the comb... doubtless happy.

QUALITY AND QUANT...

How the Former Out... the Latter.

The Amount Not of So Much ... As the Spirit of Giving.

Sermon by Rev. Edward ... Hale, of Boston.

Rev. Edward Everett Hale, ... preached in the Unity Church, yester... ing, to a very large congregation. ... his text, "For all they did cast ... abundance: but she of her want did ... that she had, even all her living,"—M... —and said:

THE SERMON.

The contrast is between quality ... quantity. The woman had very little ... to give; but she gave it in such ... such a spirit,—giving, indeed, her life, ... giving, as God himself gives, that ... infinite,—it becomes almost divine. ... same contrast the Savior called atten... the harlot from the street, in her ... tears, anointed His feet and wiped ... her hair, for He said there ... says in the text: He spoke in ... est expression of praise and pro... own church, however, has not been ... ful of His praise or promise than were ... sees, whose abundance of service he ... demned. In the Roman Catholic ... ritual on great occasions is so volu... —that, unless the choir at one ... cathedral sings one set of prayers ... a priest at the other end sings ... nted service cannot be got th... it is time for another to begin... in such cases, that to the gr... appears the language of both ... who are supposed to be lifti... thanks and petitions, is unintelligi... when one remembers the old ... terian service, of which ... North said, "It consisted of ... mons,—two addressed to God ... temporaneous language, and a third ... that it might be read to the congre... feels that the effort to make up by ... prayer, what it may teach in close ... peal, is by no means a distinction of ... of Rome. The contrast is as evid... it ever was—the contrast of quali... quantity—and it is not to be impa... by the ridicule of the long bits of ri... because long, were rightly called Phar... is not merely church ritual. Long ... Westminster Abbey, or a congressional ... of two or three hundred pages of ... a Representative dies, or a new edit... hundred and twenty volumes of ser... English divines, which no man sha... again, or the much speaking of a we... anthropic anniversaries, when, fro... Sunday round to a more sultry Sat... weary air vibrates hour after hour to ... of eloquence, from the most radi... most classical,—of feminine or ... line persuasion. All these exhibit the ... of the system which would make up ... for its defects in substance. They ... cupies the time," which would seem to ... view of some, the great object of ... But its absurdity does not seem to ... hungry race of men—starved orpha... midst of such husks of ... still asking pitifully for mo... is now, as there was ... Gospel day,' something better than ... the true philosophy, which is the true ... ity, employs itself in tracing out the ... in its internal work, and does not wait ... the noisy sham. Let the system go ... reward, as Jesus said over and over ... pitilessly—"They have their rewa... the reward of failure, and the forge... failure. The world seeks, and will have ... God seeks, and will have quality, no... in its religious expression and ende... when the Divine quality really appe... the true diamond is found in the ... this rust,—the world knows it as God ... knows it because God knows it. ... of perfect quality lifts up hea... were dead, and renews lives which ... couraged. One breath of it sweeping ... dead incense cloud of the Pharise... worship is like a puff of east wind fr... on a sultry day in summer.

There is the Lord's Prayer, for ... the beginning of the Gospel of ... People will write treatises about it; ... published every year; but even the ... cannot make it heavy, or any better ... stands crystal-clear, not tarnished, ... tarnished by the incense smoke ... happened to be, twelve years ago ... in the Catholic Cathedral at Mayence, ... afternoon service, and heard this ... peated in an arrangement which ... knows as a *triginta*, or thirty. The ... that the same prayer is repe... times, by priest and people, in ... service. In point of ... I learned from a little book which ... service, it is repeated forty-five ti... course of an hour. I stood as near ... ciating priest as I am to the person ... now. The expression of his face ... me, to this day, among the most ... pressions I have ever seen of inten... spirit. The gentle confidence of a ... his father the whole was not there; ... be there. Children do not talk to ... unless they are compelled to by ... as bound him. So, as he fell back ... again, on his "Our Father, who art ... there was, every time, the resolved ... the brows together, which said: "T... prayer shall mean the whole, and ... be cheated out of the simp... resting in His arms." But, of ... is nothing so unnatural as the studi... nation to be natural, and with every ... eight-and-thirty rebounds, the poo... showed as well the disappointment ... ritual, which, where it might have ... quality, tried to replace it by the qua... tion. Dr. Bellows, in his discrimin... as accurate as it was eloquent—of ... Dr. Channing in the universal chur... as I believe, says truly, that as time ... the church finds out what it is—wh... by the words "The Universal C... name and work of Channing will be ... as they are not appreciated now, ... recognized as one of the refor... life marks an era in history. ... this will happen, and because the ... begin to understand and take to hea... ity of his religious endeavor—mor... indifferent to its methods, its circu... separate appeals, or any other of th... its operation. In truth, we did n... rightly know what made Channing ... what, in this staid, conservative, an... time, gave him that personal power ... him the leader in a theological ro... after his death, we could read his ... raphy. Then it appeared how, in ... and determination of early manh... met with self-forgetfulness, consec... to God's service and no other. The... how, in eager personal prayer, he ... God's help and direction—how to ... tion he had yielded, and made ... life of the simplest obedience ... appeared that for him theology wa... simply the knowledge of the pre... duty the determination to do wh... ment God wanted done. It appea... that it was not by eloquence or dia... demonstration or powers of speech ... controlled and overturned; but bec... in and under the intense and close ... the Holy Spirit and knew he w... friends, you and I have grown up in ... of his old age and since his death, ... scores of sermons written and sp... who had, as they supposed, studie... and who had, as they thought, ... mor. It appeared that, as he found ... habit of his preaching was ... moral and philanthropic subjects, ... lead, for many years, therefore, th... pulpit took up ethical discussion sa... I, myself, knew a man who was, p... not living now or I would not say ... preacher I ever heard, who said h... to the bottom the style of Channi... reproduce it on any public occasion ... he could; but all such men, in the ... stition of their statement to us of ... human nature, never lifted us as ... who heard him. For it was not ... he said which helped this world, or ...

ment was a candidate for Congress in ... Jersey, and ran ahead of his ticket. He ... votes; O'Conor, 82.

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—The Massachusetts Legislature, which ... to-morrow for the relief of Boston, is the ... body which sat last winter.

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H. E. SARGENT, Gen. Supt.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16, 1872.

Michigan Central and the Boston Fire.

From the Chicago Railway Review, Nov. 16.

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Michigan Central would, it was thought, be ... from the market, three-fourths of the stock being held in Boston.

The forecast in regard to Michigan Central is a pretty good instance of the results reached when one goes to work to develop facts out of the depth of his own consciousness. It is assumed that Michigan Central is held mainly in Boston; while just the contrary is true, the majority of that stock being held outside of Boston. More than any other Western stock—not excepting Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, it is owned in New England at large; and that ... by a few capitalists who might or might ... have held it in large amounts,—but in ... amounts by persons of moderate though independent means, attracted to it as a safe and ... erally paying investment.

The quotations of Michigan Central stock on the New York Exchange since the fire are sufficiently conclusive. On Monday, it is true, it fell from 114 on Saturday to 110; but it at once resumed its accustomed figure of 114-115, at which it is now regularly reported. ... does it appear that there were any considerable sales at the lower figure,—which there certainly would have been had it been freely offered. The temporary fall was shared with Michigan Central by most of the other stocks—investment as well as speculative. New York Central fell from ... to 93; Erie, from 50⅝ to 48¼; Harlem, from ... to 112; Northwestern, preferred, from ... to 85; Rock Island, from 109 to 106¾; New Jersey Central, from 103 to 100; St. Paul, from 55¼ to 52; Wabash from 71¼ to 67¼; Fort Wayne from 94 to 92¾; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy from 135 to 132; Lake Shore & Quincy ... from 135 to 132; Lake Shore & Michigan Southern from 91 to 88; and Union Pacific, ... from 36¼ to 33¼, and bonds from 88 to 86¾.

For the benefit of such of our New England readers as hold Michigan Central, we take pleasure in referring to the very satisfactory condition of the business of the Michigan Central Railroad and the facts (which are official) will be especially acceptable, inasmuch as the Company do not now publish stated reports of earnings. October earnings were:

Main line	$641,...
Increase over Oct., '71	171,...
Main line and branches	756,...
Increase over Oct., '71	203,...

As compared with the earnings of any previous month in the history of the road, the line earnings for October, '72, show an increase of $105,000, and this increase was over the ... the previous month, September, '72. In *four* previous instances have the monthly earnings of the road reached $500,000.

We should think, under these circumstances, relating to the ownership of the stock and earnings of the road, that it would require something more, and something quite different from the Boston fire to cause the stock to be "swept from the market," and the property of the Company to be "hopelessly ruined." Certainly those, if any, who bought Michigan Central at any figure below 114, or even at ... figure (for the transactions are merely nominal), are to be congratulated on so legitimate and profitable an investment of their spare means.

DR. RAUCH.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: While I do not propose to go into an elaborate defence of Dr. John H. Rauch against the elaborate attack on him in a morning paper of this city, I think proper to say that the attack is absurdly, in so far as it claims that the Sanitary Superintendent should be himself a practical chemist and assayist, and should himself make all assays of which he proposes to make use.

A man of practical ability, who can avail himself of the labors of others in serving the public interests, is better adapted to Dr. Rauch's position than would be the most able technical scientist in any special branch of sanitary medical learning.

Without venturing to decide on the claims, positive or comparative, of any of the professional gentlemen mentioned in that article, with the intent to disparage Dr. Rauch, I do not hesitate to say that all said in their favor may be admitted, without its being proven that any of them would make a better custodian of public health than the officer so virulently attacked.

J. B.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17, 1872.

The Code Duello in Macon.

Macon puts herself in line on the duello question with an affair of honor between two colored wood-haulers. They had quarreled, and one of them had threatened to thrash the other the first time he caught him outside of the city. They met outside of the city on Friday, ... driving a team. With one accord they ... and dismounted, one of them drawing a ... The other, not relishing powder, moved ... stitute the fist and skull. No. 1 insisted on the code, and No. 2, seeing no chance to get out of the issue honorably, whipped out his pistol and put in the first shot, striking his antagonist in the center of the chin. The ball shivered the chin-bone, passed around the left jawbone and out. The wounded man fired two shots without effect. The reluctant but quick ... fired a second shot, but without other ... Honor was satisfied, and the combatants were doubtless happy.

QUALITY AND QUANTITY.

How the Former Outweighs the Latter.

The Amount Not of So Much Account As the Spirit of Giving.

Sermon by Rev. Edward Everett Hale, of Boston.

Rev. Edward Everett Hale, of Boston, preached in the Unity Church, yesterday morning, to a very large congregation. He took as his text, "For all they did cast in of their abundance: but she of her want did cast in all that she had, even all her living,"—*Mark* xii, 44, —and said:

THE SERMON.

The contrast is between quality of service and quantity. The woman had very little in amount to give; but she gave it in such a way, with such a spirit,—giving, indeed, her life, her all,—giving, as God himself gives, that the gift is infinite,—it becomes almost divine. To the same contrast the Savior called attention when the harlot from the street, in her repentant tears, annointed His feet and wiped them with her hair, for He said there just what He says in the text: He spoke in His strongest expression of praise and promise. His own church, however, has not been more mindful of His praise or promise than were the Pharisees, whose abundance of service he always condemned. In the Roman Catholic Church, the ritual on great occasions is so voluminous—so ... that, unless the choir at one end of the cathedral sings one set of prayers and praises, ... a priest at the other end sings another, the ... appointed service cannot be got through with ... it is time for another to begin. It is forgotten, in such cases, that to the great body of worshippers the language of both choir and priest, who are supposed to be lifting up their thanks and petitions, is unintelligible. And when one remembers the old Presbyterian service, of which Christopher North said, "It consisted of three sermons,—two addressed to God in extemporaneous language, and a third written out that it might be read to the congregation,"—one feels that the effort to make up by quantity of prayer, what it may teach in closeness of appeal, is by no means a distinction of the Church of Rome. The contrast is as evident to-day as it ever was—the contrast of quality against quantity—and it is not to be impressed merely by the ridicule of the long bits of ritual, which, because long, were rightly called Pharisaical. It is not merely church ritual. Long epitaphs in Westminster Abbey, or a congessional document of two or three hundred pages of eulogy when a Representative dies, or a new edition of one hundred and twenty volumes of sermons of old English divines, which no man shall ever read again, or the much speaking of a week of philanthropic anniversaries, when, from a sultry Sunday round to a more sultry Saturday, the weary air vibrates hour after hour to every form of eloquence, from the most radical to the most classical,—of feminine or of masculine persuasion. All these exhibit the absurdity of the system which would make up in quantity for its defects in substance. They say, "It occupies the time," which would seem to be, in the view of some, the great object of human life. But its absurdity does not seem to repel the hungry race of men—starved orphans in the midst of such husks of famine still asking pitifully for more. There is now, as there was in the Gospel day, something better than all this; and the true philosophy, which is the true Christianity, employs itself in tracing out the real thing in its internal work, and does not wait to ridicule the noisy sham. Let the system go; it has its reward, as Jesus said over and over again so pitilessly—"They have their reward." It is the reward of failure, and the forgetfulness of failure. The world seeks, and will have, just what God seeks, and will have quality, not quantity, in its religious expression and endeavor. And when the Divine quality really appears,—when the true diamond is found in the midst of all this rust,—the world knows it as God knows it,—knows it because God knows it. The worship of perfect quality lifts up hearts which were dead, and renews lives which were discouraged. One breath of it sweeping across the dead incense cloud of the Pharisee's wordy worship is like a puff of east wind from the lake on a sultry day in summer.

There is the Lord's Prayer, for instance, at the beginning of the Gospel of St. Matthew. People will write treatises about it; a dozen are published every year; but even the treatises cannot make it heavy, or any better; it simply stands crystal-clear, not tarnished, not to be tarnished by the incense smoke of ages. I happened to be, twelve years ago this autumn, in the Catholic Cathedral at Mayence, during the afternoon service, and heard this prayer repeated in an arrangement which that Church knows as a *triginta*, or thirty. The word means that the same prayer is repeated thirty times, by priest and people, in the same service. In point of fact, as I learned from a little book which explained the service, it is repeated forty-five times in the course of an hour. I stood as near to the officiating priest as I am to the person nearest me now. The expression of his face stands out to me, to this day, among the most terrible expressions I have ever seen of intense agony of spirit. The gentle confidence of a child telling his father the whole was not there; it could not be there. Children do not talk to their fathers unless they are compelled to by such authority as bound him. So, as he fell back, again and again, on his "Our Father, who art in Heaven," there was, every time, the resolved closing of the brows together, which said: "This time the prayer shall mean the whole, and I will not be cheated out of the simple joy of resting in His arms." But, of course, there is nothing so unnatural as the studied determination to be natural, and with every one of the eight-and-thirty rebounds, the poor man's face showed as well the disappointment of a formal ritual, which, where it might have had perfect quality, tried to replace it by the quantity of devotion. Dr. Bellows, in his discriminating view—as accurate as it was eloquent—of the place of Dr. Channing in the universal church says, and as I believe, says truly, that as time passes and the church finds out what it is—what is meant by the words "The Universal Church," the name and work of Channing will be appreciated as they are not appreciated now, and he will be recognized as one of the reformers whose life marks an era in history. I believe this will happen, and because the world shall begin to understand and take to heart the quality of his religious endeavor—more and more indifferent to its methods, its circumstances, its separate appeals, or any other of the details of its operation. In truth, we did not ourselves rightly know what made Channing charming—what, in this staid, conservative, and methodical time, gave him that personal power which made him the leader in a theological revolution till, after his death, we could read his early biography. Then it appeared how, in the struggle and determination of early manhood, he had met with self-forgetfulness, consecrated himself to God's service and no other. Then it appeared how, in eager personal prayer, he had sought God's help and direction—how to that direction he had yielded, and made his life a life of the simplest obedience. Then it appeared that for him theology was practically simply the knowledge of the present God, and duty the determination to do what at the moment God wanted done. It appeared, in short, that it was not by eloquence or dialectic, not by demonstration or powers of speech that he had controlled and overturned; but because he was in and under the intense and close dominion of the Holy Spirit and knew he was. Well, my friends, you and I have grown up in the period of his old age and since his death. I have read scores of sermons written and spoken by men who had, as they supposed, studied Channing, and who had, as they thought, girt on his armor. It appeared that, as he found society, the ... of his preaching was largely on moral and philanthropic subjects. Under his lead, for many years, therefore, the Unitarian pulpit took up ethical discussion as its fit theme. I, myself, knew a man who was, perhaps—he is not living now or I would not say it—the worst preacher I ever heard, who said he had studied to the bottom the style of Channing, and could reproduce it on any public occasion. Very likely he could; but all such men, in the endless repetition of their statement to us of the dignity of human nature, never lifted us as he lifted those who heard him. For it was not the thing that he said which helped this world, or in itself inspired it. It was the spirit in which he said it; it was the Divine spirit behind the finite man; it was the quality, not the quantity, of religious endeavor.

Dr. Chalmers, the great Scottish reformer, says substantially the same thing, speaking of philanthropic combinations. Chalmers, you know, was the founder of the Free Church of Scotland, and is to be spoken of as the highest authority in this country in the neglected science of the relief of the poor. He says that, when you have arranged your system of poor relief in any community, so that it is in perfect operation, the visitors knowing their duty and the paupers knowing their place, so that a sick woman draws her medicine, or a sick man his house rent, as regularly as you draw your salaries or your dividends on stocks,—that when this regularity has been attained, the best thing you can do with your system is to knock it in the head, throw the pieces overboard, and begin all over again. I have no doubt he is right. What Dr. Chalmers means is this: that in all this quantity of work, orders for this, audit of that, semi-annual report of both, choice of officers, conflict of tickets, vote of thanks, testimonial of respect, and the rest—that in all this quantity the original quality of spirited or Christian endeavor is in great danger of being overlaid and forgotten. I am sure we have all seen in tragedies and revolutions of the last ten years instance after instance of the substantial truth of this operation.

When, in 1862, the Government asked for one or two volunteers to teach the freedmen their letters, so that they could read their Bibles, thousands upon thousands of young men and women sprang forward at the call. It was my official duty, at that moment, to examine the qualifications of many of those who applied. The first question asked was, "What salary do you want?" "Salary; I do not want any salary—get me there and give me a roof over my head and rations to eat, and I will ask nothing more." Now the quality of that work such people rendered is going to stand out, distinctive and unmistakable, through the ages. No organization of education, Prussian system, Pestalozzian system, Horace Mann system, or George Peabody system is ever going to compare with that unsystematic determination of the Holy Spirit, for that is infinite in its origin, and definite in its result. Multiply infinity into any human effort and your product is infinity. That product is greater, and it is more enduring, than any product even of the effort of millions multiplied into any finite motive or purpose however respectable.

In young life I had a friend, who died when we were both young, whose wide-awake, cheerful, unselfish everyday life was all alive with a holy spirit which, on a little thought, you saw was *the* Holy Spirit. Not that there was anything in him which in the least corresponded with the technical signs of inspiration; he did not speak with tongues; he did not attempt any wonders; he did not prophesy, though he often interpreted, if he had only known it—he did not know it; and he interpreted the eternal wonders in the most offhand and informal way. A few years ago, I told two or three stories of the man's life,—how he gave heart to an Irish widow by giving her the privilege of picking up chips in a railroad station under his charge,—because he did it as he did—with the divine spirit; how he brought a new and deeper life into the home where he boarded; how he civilized and reformed the day laborers on a Georgia railroad which was put under his charge. I told these stories standing in the pulpit, just as I am standing now, and a boy in the church asked me if I would print them with some sketch of the influence and power of that simple life. As it happened, the great moral philosopher Dr. Wayland had asked me to do the same thing, and last year I printed them. The stories were nothing in quantity, but if I could rightly have put them on paper, everything in quality. Do you wonder that wherever that little story of an inspired life goes, the quality of it tells? One day it is an army surgeon on the plains who writes to tell me that that is the religion he is seeking for; one day it is a leader of opinion in California; one day a boy in a dry goods store; one day a poet whose words sweep hither and thither the sensitive hearts of thousands when they are sung from a Presbyterian Sunday school in Troy; from a society of all churches formed in Chattanooga, Tenn., simply to commemorate and repeat that young man's unselfish endeavor; from the Superintendent of Schools in a great Western city eager to impress his life on the public school system; from the boys, just next to beggary, of a Mission School in New York, I have letters written to me, asking for more of the incidents which will illustrate the life of an entirely unpretending Christian man, who has no secrets; had, I had almost said, no system; had no idea that he had anything to show or teach the world, simply because I had related two or three little stories of the spirit of his life, and because that spirit was the Holy Spirit—the infinite spirit.

Suppose, instead, I had published I care not how many volumes of explanation of the way in which God comes to man, or man's life is hid in God. Whether in doctrine, whether in analysis,—nay, even in criticism,—of Scripture, suppose I had attempted the theory of inspiration, do you think my theory would ever have found its way into the palaces of the metropolis, or into the tenement houses, or to the desert plains? Would it have been echoed to me from the Sierra Nevadas, from the Rocky Mountains, from every State between the Gulf and the St. Lawrence. Not at all. It is because you could not tell the story with any "enlargement," as the Scotch preachers call it; it is because the story tells itself, and neither I nor anybody else unfolds it or improve upon it, that it touches the heart of men in life where circumstances and coloring are just like this. It is an illustration which one can mention of an effect which is in truth repeating itself unnoticed every day. It is the quality, not the quantity, of a lesson which touches the eager heart of a waiting world.

Let us take this for the personal lesson of today. All of us, perhaps, are sometimes disgusted with our position. We think, if placed somewhere else, we could have done better. This man listens with delight to Wirt Dexter or Wendel Phillips to say in the depths of his heart "oh! if I only were a public speaker," and that woman grieves because she has not been placed in the position of a Mary Carpenter or a Mary Wells; and that man looks upon the charities of Mr. Lenox or Mr. Astor to say, "Oh! if I were only a millionaire;" and yet another reads of Oberlin or of Madam Guion to say, "Oh! if I only knew his practical success or her rapture of devotion." This is all a delusion. It is not the gigantic temple; it is not the altar in the temple; it is not the gift upon the altar; it is the spirit that sanctifies the gift, altar and temple—quality not quantity. The temple is nothing, the altar is nothing, the gift is nothing; but the psalm that was sung when the gift was laid there, or the spirit of the prayer which said "God help us," is eternal. Have you in some midnight walk looked among a thousand stars above, and, in the rapture of the stillness, said: "I am not alone; He is also here who hung them in their spheres." That moment of companionship may give you strength for a life of duty made sacred now to Him. Can you, in the midst of to-morrow's commonplace, give a new turn to some life to-day very dreamy—new hope to some heart which is to-day breaking? Why, that success is one of God's successes—infinite. In the moment it is wrought, and from that moment, God counts you among His archangels. Can you, because He is, and you are His child, put away this selfish purpose that, with pure love, you may stay and strengthen yonder broken-hearted brother of yours, that his life may turn upward also, and his hope be renewed—why though you make this sacrifice in the depths of penury, as this widow did, you have given all—you give as she gave—the very life; and the life of God's child is the infinite blessing. How many people say that they do not feel sure that they have seen God, or that they have heard of God but know nothing of Him. They have read this tract or that hymn. There are expressions in both which they know God used, but do they catch the full force of what St. John says—"Every one that liveth is born of God and knoweth God." You, my friends, who do not know that you are born of God, or, if you know God, do you know if you ever loved, when you had your babe child in your arms, and you were rocking her the night through, do you know if you loved her? Did you love her with an infinite love that would give your life to her life? "Yes." Then in that perfection of love of your babe you have entered into the infinite life, and from that moment also you are arrayed among the infinite and eternal beings.

Steam to Italy.

The Ancher Line steamer Napoli will sail from the company's pier, No. 20 North River, New York, for Genoa, calling at Gibraltar, on Saturday, 23d November. Cabin passage $80 and $90 currency. Apply to Henderson Brothers, 324 Wabash avenue, Chicago.

Anderson's European Hotel.

This elegant establishment is now in full running order. This evening (Monday), from 7 to 9, the building will be lighted from top to bottom, and the public is invited to call and take a look at one of the finest houses of the kind in the country.

Banking.

We receive deposits, discount business paper, and transact a regular commercial banking business, at either our South or West Side offices.

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN.

THE HORSES.

The Epizootic Disappearing, and the Dropsy Not Liable to Prevail.

Opinion of Veterinary Surgeons on the Question of Giving Horses Gentle Exercise.

The best veterinary authorities in the city, such as Drs. Withers, Hofolk, and Bouvett, seem to be of unanimous opinion that the dropsy will not prevail to any great extent in Chicago. They recommend great caution in using horses, selecting only those for labor whose appetites have returned, whose constitutions are strong, and which seem daily improving in general condition. As an offset against defective judgment, they recommend that all horses be very lightly worked, and not exposed to damp weather. They seem to agree that light labor, where the horse seems to improve under it, will but facilitate his restoration to his usual vigor, and enable him the sooner to discharge the mucus from his throat and head. But if the labor he performs seems to weaken him in the least, then he ought either to be stabled or his work be reduced.

Dr. Withers says that exercise, when a horse is convalescing, is medicine; that without it, diseases will be perpetuated and become complicated. Therefore he believes the only question to be, how much exercise do our horses demand. The answer to this, of course, will be that the amount of exercise must be regulated according to the condition of the horse. Some are in such a state that they demand only a walk up and down the barn, while others are actually made frisky by a drive of two miles or more. Now, if owners of horses will use judgment in the amount of exercise given the animals, the effect will be beneficial rather than hurtful. The result of long experience, and the present condition of the horses, sustain this theory. Dropsy has afflicted more animals which have been withheld from labor than those which have been reharnessed and put into their old tracks. It is a disease which follows in the wake of every disease which tends to thin their blood, and can be easily avoided by judicious treatment. Horses must not be exercised too much—neither too little, so that if dropsy shall prevail to any considerable extent, it will either be the natural result of the epizootic in those horses which have weak constitutions, or the result of defective judgment or abuse, in giving convalescing animals too much exercise.

A general circuit of the stables yesterday did not show that the dropsy is on the increase. The general statement made by owners of "puffed-up" animals was, that they were improving, and, indeed, horsemen generally scouted at the opinion of Dr. Branson, as given in yesterday's TRIBUNE, and said that the development of the dropsy among their epizootic patients was nothing more than they had anticipated. They seem much unconcerned about the matter, believing it will only attack those animals which have defective constitutions.

A TRIBUNE reporter yesterday visited some dropsical animals at the South Side Railway barn, and reports that they are improving. One horse died of the disease, and four are yet afflicted. A dropsical horse looks much like the pictures of that animal which school children delight to sketch upon their slates. There is a laughable, yet distressing, disproportion between every part. The legs are without form, and twice their usual size; the body is generally thin and gaunt, while the head is swollen to a round ball. It would excite pity in a heart of stone to see these poor creatures in that condition.

By Wednesday we shall be able to know how far the facts will sustain the theories above given. Dropsy is not a disease which develops like the epizootic; but, unfortunately, being slow, it is generally sure—to kill.

LETTER FROM E. M. HALE, M. D.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I send you a little information about the treatment of the horse influenza. It may not now be of particular value in the city, but it may be in the country. When the disease first appeared, I collected a history of its manifestations, and studied it up, as I would a disease occurring in man. The symptoms and conditions pointed unmistakably to the remedies which I believed would act as prophylactics. When my three horses were attacked with the premonitory symptoms I had administered to them carbolic acid, one-tenth of a grain every six hours, and iodide of arsenic, one-hundredth of a grain every six hours, giving them in alternation—in their food. This is now the fourteenth day, and my patients are doing well. The slight cough is disappearing, they have had no fever, no discharge from the head, no difficulty of breathing, and have not missed a meal. They were fed on soft, warm food, and kept blanketed and in the stable. I have purchased the same for the horses of my patrons, and with similar good results. Every physician should treat his own horses, and I consider it a humane duty, and not at all undignified, to prescribe for equine patients, and keep them out of the hands of barbarous veterinary quacks.

E. M. HALE, M. D.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16, 1872.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Everything.

Senator J. S. Harris, of Louisiana, is at the Sherman.

Hon. F. M. Palmer, of Des Moines, Iowa, is at the Tremont.

Miss Barns, a teacher in one of our public schools, while riding home in a West Madison street stage, on Saturday evening, had her pocket picked of $50. The thief was a young man.

At the Briggs, yesterday, were: D. J. McCann, Nebraska; G. C. Dean, Omaha; J. R. Houson, Yankton; John Loomis, Rochester, Minn.; Wm. McDermont, Cleveland.

At the Tremont, yesterday, were the following: W. S. Laycock, Sheffield, Eng.; H. M. Porter, Providence; J. E. Wilkinson, Washington, D. C.; J. H. Belcher, New York; John M. Short, S. S. Austin, Philadelphia.

Prof. A. A. Griffith, the elocutionist, will meet the Christian Union Dramatic Club, this evening, at the West Side rooms, corner Green and Halsted streets. It is desired that a large number, including members and those desirous to become such, shall be in attendance.

The Gardner House register of yesterday contained the following names: A. J. Smith and lady, Minn.; J. D. Laying and Geo. Webb, Pittsburgh; D. W. Caldwell, Columbus, O.; Wm. Myers, Washington, D. C.; S. W. Decker and wife, Montreal.

Grace Church, on Wabash avenue, narrowly escaped destruction by fire yesterday morning. The fire caught from one of the registers and burned a large hole in the floor. It was happily discovered by the janitor, and extinguished before it had obtained a dangerous headway.

Josh Billings has searched in vain throughout the Gardner House for a live specimen with which to illustrate his lecture, to-morrow night, on the "Pensive Cockroach." Any one who can furnish the article will oblige by calling on Henry J. Shaw, Gardner House.

William Denninn, a boy aged about 15 years, was knocked down at the corner of Maxwell and Union streets, yesterday afternoon, by a blow from a stone in the hands of a young companion named John Reisce. His skull was fractured, but the wound is not considered dangerous. The injured boy resides at No. 550 South Union street.

At the Sherman, the following names were registered yesterday: W. B. Wallis, Salt Lake City; R. McKee, California; O. T. Marston, Hartford; M. Cuthbert, Colorado; R. B. Loomis, Grand Rapids; A. B. F. Kinney and B. Lockwood, Boston; S. G. Quinlin, Jr., St. Louis; J. T. Blair, New Jersey.

The residents of Oakland have arranged a Star Lecture Course for the coming winter. The galaxy of names is quite brilliant, consisting of Edward Everett Hale, Dr. Richard Edwards, President State University; Dr. Daniel Lord, Rev. Wm. H. Milburn, the "Blind Man Eloquent," and Chas. Holland, Esq. The course will be opened by Edward Everett Hale, at the Ninth Presbyterian Church, to-morrow evening at half-past 7 o'clock

Why do not the North Side Railway Company, in their Sunday 'dummy work, pay some little kindly heed to church hours, especially the close of morning service? No train up at 12 m. may do for week days, but it is barbarous on Sunday, especially as there is no train until 1 p. m., keeping many ladies and children returning from church waiting a full hour before they can take a car for home. The North Side Company can do better than this, even if they put on a train at 1:30 and the next at 2 p. m. It is a needless and grievous enhancement of the troubles of the church-going public, which a single word from President Turner can remove.

The evening Provision Board was organized, and began operations at the Gardner House on Tuesday evening. The following officers were elected: President, W. E. Richardson; First Vice President, C. M. Culbertson; Second Vice President, B. F. Murphey; Treasurer, Chauncey J. Blair; Secretary, John Butcher; Caller, Charles Counselman. The following rules were adopted: "This open Board is admittance free to all. Those wishing to trade must become members, by paying $5 initiation fee, to meet at Gardiner House, corner Michigan avenue and Jackson street, at 7½ o'clock p. m., daily, during the packing season." Trade was opened by a sale of 500 tierces lard, seller, December, at 7½ cents.

INSURANCE.

Companies Doing Business in Illinois—Their Assets, and Their Losses in the Boston Fire.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
ILLINOIS, BUREAU OF INSURANCE,
SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 15, 1872.

Hon. C. E. Lippincott, Auditor of Public Accounts:

SIR: Herewith I present to you a statement showing the name of each Fire and Fire-Marine Insurance Company doing business in this State, Nov. 9, 1872; their gross assets, and the amount of reported loss by the conflagration in Boston, Mass., on the 9th and 10th inst. The companies reported suspended, and other information, appear in the column under head of "Remarks." The figures of loss given in the statement are believed to be accurate, at least as near as the Companies can ascertain at this early date. Yours, respectfully,

WILLIAM STADDEN,
Superintendent of Insurance.

Name of Company.	Gross assets.	Am't of reported loss.
Ætna, Hartford, Conn.	$4,847,629	$1,500,000
American, Chicago, Ill. (1)	1,088,094	none
Anchor F. & M., St. Louis, Mo.	*127,311	none
American Central, St. Louis, Mo.	408,286	20,000
Aurora F. & M., Cincinnati, Ohio	130,298	none
Alps, Erie, Pa.	*346,602	20,000
Amazon, Cincinnati, Ohio	*781,756	10,000
Agricultural, Watertown, N. Y.	708,595	none
Alemannia F., Cleveland, Ohio	324,625	5,000
Arctic F., New York City (2)	356,984	100,000
Adriatic F., New York City	*273,250	7,500
Atlantic F. & M., Prov., R. I. (3)	224,715	125,000
Allemannia F., Pittsburgh, Pa. (4)	213,264	none
Armenia, Pittsburgh, Pa.	270,000	none
American F., Philadelphia, Pa.	*1,333,692	300,000
Bay State F., Worcester, Mass. (5)	354,089	260,000
Brewers & Maltsters', N. Y. C'y (6)	278,038	65,000
Brewers', Milwaukee, Wis. (7)	377,918	50,000
Black River, Watertown, N. Y.	278,439	84,500
Bangor, Bangor, Me.	250,000	60,000
Continental, New York City	2,056,714	450,000
Citizens', New York City	*780,792	250,000
Connecticut F., Hartford, Conn.	594,710	105,000
Citizens', Newark, N. J.	318,150	none
Commercial Union, London, Eng. (8)	*3,352,220	322,800
Clay F. & M., Newport, Ky. (9)	167,865	none
Detroit F. & M., Detroit, Mich.	261,374	none
Exchange F., New York City	*282,221	15,000
Eastern, Bangor, Me. (10)	*391,027	185,000
Exchange, Boston, Mass. (11)	275,877	250,000
Farmers', Freeport, Ill. (12)	323,854	none
Franklin F., Philadelphia, Pa.	*3,255,748	448,000
Firemen's Fund, New York City	186,717	10,000
Firemen's Fund, San Francisco, Cal.	*856,787	75,000
Fairfield County F., South Norwalk, Conn.	266,779	75,000
Firemen's, Dayton, Ohio	293,271	none
Farmers', Merchants' & Manf's F. Hamilton, Ohio	*138,062	none
Franklin, Wheeling, W. Va.	252,315	none
Farmers' Mutual F., York, Pa. (13)	340,531	5,000
First National F., Worcester, Mass	*164,021	50,000
Faneuil Hall, Boston, Mass. (14)	220,599	not stated
German, Freeport, Ill.	245,122	none
Girard F. & M., Philadelphia, Pa.	600,965	50,000
German Ins. & Savings, Quincy, Ill.	182,018	none
Germania F., New York City (15)	1,102,952	150,000
Globe, Chicago, Ill. (16)	387,300	none
German, Erie, Pa.	271,370	30,000
German-American, New York City	1,143,413	109,000
Glens Falls, Glens Falls, N. Y.	586,189	50,000
Hartford F., Hartford, Conn.	*2,942,061	425,000
Home, New York City	4,393,564	450,000
Howard, New York City	*681,153	none
Hanover F., New York City	878,452	250,000
Home, Columbus, Ohio	*282,752	60,000
Hamburg-Bremen F., Hamburg, Germany	*492,490	40,000
Hoffman, New York City (17)	314,382	130,000
Humboldt, Newark, N. J. (18)	169,585	none.
Ins. Co. of North America, Philadelphia, Pa. (19)	3,600,000	200,000
International, N. York City (20)	872,895	450,000
Imperial, London, England (21)	6,396,490	869,906
Kansas, Leavenworth, Kan.	171,339	none.
Liverpool & London & Globe, Liverpool, England	9,220,167	1,689,500
Lycoming Fire, Muncy, Pa. (22)	6,155,204	10,000
Lancashire, Manchester, England	*1,183,817	372,000
Lamar, New York City (23)	200,000	98,000
London Assurance Corporation, London, England	*6,163,835	200,000
Mercantile, Cleveland, Ohio	304,577	none.
Michigan State, Adrian, Mich	262,028	none.
Manufactur's', Boston, Mass., (24)	*1,487,048	not stated.
Mechanics and Traders', New York City	408,408	25 000
Market, New York City (25)	226,449	81,000
Merchants' Mutual, Newark, N. J.	487,315	none.
Mercantile Mutual, N. Y. City	*1,635,749	none
Manhattan F., New York City	308,842	40,000
Meriden, F., Meriden, Conn. (26)	205,328	30,000
Milwaukee Merchants' Mutual, Milwaukee, Wis. (27)	533,556	none
Mississippi Valley, Memphis, Tenn. (28)	326,474	none
National, Hartford, Conn.	601,314	150,000
North Missouri, Macon, Mo.	*311,707	none
Niagara Fire, New York City	1,283,606	333,275
Northwestern National, Milwaukee, Wis.	248,265	none
North British & Mercantile, London and Edinburgh, B. G. (29)	5,410,385	900,000
National, Bangor, Me. (30)	*450,141	200,000
National, Boston, Mass. (31)	873,538	not sta'd
National F., N. Y. City (32)	330,332	142,000
National F. & M., Philadelphia, Pa. (33)	283,060	20,000
New Orleans Mutual Ins. Association, New Orleans, La.	1,306,055	none
National, Hannibal, Mo. (34)	178,151	none
Orient, Hartford, Conn.	601,462	175,000
Orient Mutual, New York City (35)	*1,936,652	none
Old Dominion, Richmond, Va.	*219,498	none
Phœnix, Hartford, Conn.	*1,908,831	442,000
Phenix, Brooklyn, N. Y. (36)	*1,737,067	455,000
Pacific Mutual, New York City (37)	*1,083,547	none
People's F., Worcester, Mass. (38)	*800,292	700,000
People's, Newark, N. J.	270,186	none
Providence Washington, Providence, R. I.	223,608	75,000
Pennsylvania F, Philadelphia, Pa.	*1,257,554	300,000
Penn F., Philadelphia, Pa. (39)	162,895	none
Queen, Liverpool & London (40)	1,787,340	610,000
Rockford, Rockford, Ill.	312,671	none
Republic F, New York City (41)	*503,773	200,000
Royal, Liverpool, Eng.	*3,865,505	1,250,090
St. Nicholas, New York City	253,363	15,000
State, Hannibal, Mo.	*282,441	12,500
St. Paul F. & M., St. Paul, Minn.	532,629	20,000
Star Fire, New York City (42)	383,802	158,000
Springfield F. & M., Springfield, Mass.	910,965	250,000
St. Joseph F. & M., St. Joseph., Mo.	250,797	none
Sun, Cleveland, O.	300,089	160,000
Standard F., New York City	434,974	300,000
Tradesmen's F., New York City, (43)	420,381	287,000
Triumph, Cincinnati, O.	*793,669	110,000
Traders', Chicago, Ill. (44)	605,066	50,000
Union, Bangor, Me.	*540,701	150,000
Westchester F., New Rochelle, N. Y.	577,283	100,000
Williamsburg City F., Brooklyn, N. Y. (45)	550,672	160,000

*Assets of date Dec. 31, 1871. Companies not marked with a * assets are of date June 30, 1872, unless otherwise noted.

REMARKS.

(1) Assets include instalment notes or policies issued.
(2) Assessment voted.
(3) Assets March 11, 1872.
(4) Assets March 31, 1872.
(5) Suspended.
(6) Assessment voted.
(7) Assets Nov. 1, 1872.
(8) Reinsurance $15,000.
(9) Assets July 24, 1872.
(10) Impairment made good by stockholders.
(11) Suspended.
(12) Assets include instalment notes or policies issued.
(13) Assets include premium notes.
(14) Suspended.
(15) Stockholders assessed 50 per cent.
(16) Assets Feb. 20, 1872.
(17) Reinsured $5,000.
(18) Asset July 31, 1872.
(19) Assets Nov. 21, 1872.
(20) Suspended—Receiver appointed.
(21) Reinsurance $126,238.
(22) Assets include premium notes.
(23) Assets April 3, 1872. Assessment voted.
(24) Suspended.
(25) Suspended; risks re-insured in Exch. Fire, N. Y.
(26) Assets Nov. 1, 1872.
(27) Assets include premium notes.
(28) Assets July 31, 1872.
(29) Reinsurance $300,000.
(30) Suspended, awaiting action of stockholders.
(31) Suspended.
(32) Reinsured $5,000—assessment 50 per cent.
(33) Assets June 1, 1872.
(34) Assets May 31, 1872.
(35) Assets include premium notes.
(36) Reinsured $5,000.
(37) Assets include premium notes.
(38) Suspended.
(39) Assets Oct. 1, 1872.
(40) Reinsurance deducted from loss.
(41) Assessment 50 per cent.
(42) Reinsured $5,000.
(43) Reinsurance $17,000—assessment 50 per cent.
(44) Assets Nov. 1, 1872, net except capital.
(45) Reinsured $10,000.

AMUSEMENTS.

SUNDAY EVENING CONCERT.

The Peake Family Swiss Bell-Ringers gave an entertainment at the Academy of Music last evening, offering a varied programme to a fair audience. It did not purport to be a sacred concert, but was billed as a "Classic Parlor Entertainment," so that no one need be disappointed at hearing an extremely light and frothy succession of pieces, unless it might be questioned whether "Jinks' Brother" and "Who Stole the Donkey" come under the head of "classic." There were several features of merit, the bell ringing being neat and tuneful, the ballads of Miss Barker tastefully rendered, and the character songs of "Jeppe" and Fannie Peake quite acceptable; but the good was sandwiched in with the bad, the latter element being supplied in great quantity by Mr. W. K. Lavake, a tenor of huge mustachios and infinitesimal diminuendos, and by "the double-voiced balladist," Earl Bruce, who has just two voices too many, with a sort of "What is It" manner more puzzling than agreeable.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Maggie Mitchell appears as *Marie* in the "Pearl of Savoy," at McVicker's, this evening, supported by Mr. L. R. Shewell and the regular dramatic company. "One Wife" will be given at the Academy of Music to-night, with Charlotte Thompson in the leading *role*. At Aiken's, "Humpty Dumpty," with George L. Fox, and a splendid olio bill, begins its third week. At Hooley's, John Allen, Little Mac, and Alice Harrison open in "Schneider," with the assistance of the dramatic company from Aiken's Theatre. "The Epizootic," and other minstrel specialities, are the attractions at Myers' Opera House. Nixon's Amphitheatre will be closed this week for the purpose of putting in the heating apparatus, and will be reopened next Monday night by Morlacchi and her dramatic and ballet combination, which will produce the "French Spy," and similar dramas.

Female Car-Conductors.

A New York club paper, the *Arcadian*, wants to know why women do not endeavor to become car-conductors, and then has the assurance to answer the question. "The petty humors," it says, "which six women out of ten display toward their own sex in emergencies which demand good temper and forbearance, would be enough to destroy the patronage of any railroad company, so far as that of female passengers was concerned. Men's inhumanity to man is equalled by woman's discourtesy to woman, and we know of no position in which that discourtesy would be called into more constant operation than that of our conductor on a city railroad. Depend upon it, if men in that position are as testy and unaccommodating as they are often said to be, women would be ten times worse. Fancy the stopping-places that would be forgotten, the change that would be unreturned, the fares that would be either uncollected or collected twice, the lady passengers that would be snubbed, and the gentlemen passengers that would be browbeaten! Fancy the 'spotters' that should be 'spotted,' the directors that would be cajoled, the policemen that would be wheedled, and the general demoralization that would reign from muddy morn to dusty eve! We hear a great deal from poets and preachers concerning woman's benevolence and angelhood. If man is a little lower than the angels, woman, according to them, is every inch as tall. Very well. Then let some woman prove her kinship to the stars by conducting a street-car as it should be conducted, according to that ideal standard which so many women, judging by their complaints, appear to have erected in their own minds. Let her, in a position of this kind, be kind and gentle to women with big baskets and small children; let her bear in mind the fifty different places at which she is requested to stop; let her good-temperedly change, or refuse to change, as the case may, the aggravating $10 note, which is always offered for fare when the car is at its fullest, and the difficulty of making change the greatest; let her, for fourteen hours out of twenty-four, be calm in manner and polite in word, amid the dirt and the perspiration and the vulgar crowd, and the thousand that beset the male conductor—let her do all this, and we will acknowledge, not only that she has the moral height of the angels, but that she is even a head and shoulders taller."

—Abraham Keyser, who lately deceased in Albany, N. Y., was deputy under William C. Bouck, Sheriff of Schoharie County, and was State Treasurer of New York when Bouck was Governor. Those were the palmy days of the Albany Regency.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

You lie, Villain!

Any physician who now says that Rheumatism can not be cured, simply lies. The wonderful effects of the Centaur Liniment for all flesh, bone, and Muscle ailments upon man and beast, are too well known to admit of question. It destroys swellings, soft-ens stiff joints, soothes pain, makes the lame walk, and the bedridden leap for joy. It is selling as no article ever did sell; and it sells because it does its work every time.

Children cry—for Pitcher's Castoria.

It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic, and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil.

Worn to a Shadow.

Flesh, muscle, and mind alike deteriorate when the stomach falters in its duty and the bowels do not perform their part as scavengers of the system regularly and naturally. In chronic dyspepsia the body is usually emaciated, the muscular fibre loose and flabby, and the brain incapable of prolonged or vigorous exertion. Every organ, every member, even the immortal mind itself, is to a certain extent dependent upon the stomach for support. Strengthen and regulate this feeder of the system with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, when it fails to perform its functions properly. A good appetite, an increased flow of the gastric juice, and perfect digestion and assimilation will assuredly be the result. The manner in which the great tonic and alterative effects a cure of dyspepsia is direct and simple. It stimulates the digestive organs, cleanses without convulsing the bowels, regulates the flow of bile and determines it into the right channels, and exercises a tranquilizing influence over the nerves.

CAUTION! LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Buyers are cautioned to avoid the numerous Counterfeits and Imitations offered for sale.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York.
Agents for the United States.

SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.

Udolpho Wolfe's

CELEBRATED

Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps.

A MEDICAL DIET DRINK,

Of Eminently Salutary Qualities,

MANUFACTURED AT

SCHIEDAM, IN HOLLAND.

In Gravel, Gout, and Rheumatism, in Obstructions of the Bladder and Kidneys, its effects are prompt, decided, and invariably reliable.

It is now some twenty years since the proprietor first introduced it to the American public, and during that time he has received over three thousand letters from physicians indorsing it as the purest liquor they have ever used in their practice. It is made from barley of the finest quality, selected with great care from the products of the most celebrated grain-growing districts; is flavored with the essence of the aromatic juniper berry of Italy, and is rectified by a peculiar process, which expels from the spirit every acrid particle.

As a means of preventing and correcting the disagreeable and often dangerous effects produced upon the stomach and bowels by a change of water—a visitation to which travelers, new settlers, and all unacclimatised persons are peculiarly liable, the

Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps

Will be found absolutely infallible, while in cases of dropsy, gravel, obstructions of the kidneys, diseases of the bladder, stricture, dyspepsia and general debility, it is recommended most emphatically by the most distinguished members of the medical profession.

It is put up in quart and pint bottles, in cases, with the name of the undersigned on the bottles and cork, and a fac simile of his signature on the label.

UDOLPHO WOLFE.

For sale by
FULLER & FULLER,
LORD SMITH & CO.
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID

BUSINESS CHANCES.

EAST ST. LOUIS

RAIL MILL FOR SALE.

The proprietors offer for sale the above very valuable property, situated on the triangle formed by the Ohio & Mississippi, Vandalia & Indianapolis, and St. Louis railroads, in East St. Louis. The position of this mill for business and its facilities for procuring iron and coal, render it one of the best, if not the best locations in this part of the country. St. Louis is confessedly now one of the cheapest pig-iron markets in the Union. The cost of transporting pig-iron to this mill is only 70 cents per ton. Coal of the best quality mined in this region is delivered daily in the mill at a cost of 6½ cents per bushel, or $1.62½ per ton. An abundant supply of soft water from a never-failing stream that forms one of the boundaries of the mill land; immediate connection with all the railroads of Illinois and the States beyond, and with those of Missouri by a transfer boat, on which loaded cars come into the mill-yard at a cost of 60 cents per ton freight; these form some of the important advantages of this location. The buildings and machinery are in excellent order, with an abundance of business from the neighboring roads, both for re-rolling and new rails. The capacity of the mill is from 400 to 500 tons per week, double turn, and the sole reason for sale is the inability of the owners to give it personal attention. For particulars address

GERARD B. ALLEN & CO., or
ADOLPHUS MEIER
St. Louis.

GIVEN AWAY.

Ironing Day,

A new companion Chromo to WASHING DAY, given to each customer by the

GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO,
118 West Washington-st.

FLANNEL GOODS.

FLANNELS

"At Old Prices."

Notwithstanding the large advance in all Woollen Goods since the recent fire, we continue to offer, at the same low rates as heretofore, all of the best and most desirable heavy and medium weight Flannels, in all colors: Shirting Flannels, Opera Flannels, Plain and Twilled Shaker Flannels, Heavy Domets, and Canton Flannels; White and Colored Blankets, of extra, medium, and common grades, in all sizes; Crib Blankets; Black and Colored Beavers, and other heavy Coatings; Cloths and Cassimeres, Plain and Fancy Cloakings, Plushes, and Trimming Velvets, etc., etc., in our usual choice assortments, and all goods pertaining to Housekeeping, at the lowest rates in this market for equal qualities.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

(Successors to Ross & Gossage).

235 & 237 WEST MADISON-ST.

STOVES, FURNACES, &c.

"Fire Up."

FURNACES! STOVES!

WEST SIDE AGENCY.

Oriental Furnaces,
Oriental Base-Burning Parlor Stoves,
New American Cook Stoves,
Paragon Ranges.

TILLOTSON & WATSON,
733 West Madison-st.

UNDERWEAR.

UNDERWEAR.

Every desirable weight in Silk, Merino, Scotch Wool, Cotton Flannel, Wool Flannel, and Cashmere.

HOSIERY,

Of all weights, adapted to the season, in Cotton, Merino, and Wool.

Handling quantities of these extra fine goods scarcely equalled by any firm, we are prepared to give LOWEST prices.

WILSON BROS.

318 Wabash-av., 35 West Madison-st. (Sherman House), Chicago,
And Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

THE GREAT PRESERVER OF

HEALTH!

PERFORATED BUCKSKIN UNDERGARMENTS unrivalled by any ever offered to the public. Affording the most thorough protection against colds. A prevention and cure of RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, BRONCHITIS, SORE THROAT, LUNG DISEASES, and various diseases caused by colds, merit the attention of every one desiring health and real comfort.

ELMER & BALL,
30 & 32 West Washington-st.,
CHICAGO.

TABLE SAUCE.

FOR FAMILY USE

The Halford

LEICESTERSHIRE

TABLE SAUCE

THE BEST SAUCE AND RELISH

Made in any Part of the World

FOR FAMILY USE.

PINTS - - - 50 CENTS.
HALF-PINTS, 30 CENTS.

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

GENERAL NOTICES.

TO ARCHITECTS.

Designs for the Construction of a public building on the square bounded by Randolph, Clark, Washington, and LaSalle-sts., in the City of Chicago, to be used jointly by the County and City for a Court House and City Hall, will be received at the office of the Board of Public Works, in said city, until March 15, A. D. 1873.

In order to secure suitable designs, the County of Cook and the City of Chicago offer jointly the following premiums:

For the best design	$5,000
For the second best design	2,000
For the third best design	1,000

The Building Committees of the County Commissioners of Cook County, and the Common Council of the City of Chicago, and the Board of Public Works are to be the judges of the merits of the plans submitted.

A general description of the building and a schedule of the number and size of the various rooms required, have been prepared and may be had on application to the Board of Public Works of said city.

Designs must be sealed and indorsed "Designs for the Court House and City Hall, Chicago," and addressed to "The Building Committee of the County of Cook, and of the City of Chicago."

BUILDING COMMITTEE
of the County Commissioners of Cook County,
BUILDING COMMITTEE
of the Common Council of the City of Chicago.
BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS
of the City of Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16, 1872.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of John L. Davis & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. J. L. Davis being alone authorized to settle the affairs of said firm.

JOHN L. DAVIS.
CHAS. RICHTER.

Nov. 8, 1872.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for carrying on the coffee and spice business, under the firm name of John L. Davis & Co., and known as the Broadway Mills.

JOHN L. DAVIS.
... ...

Nov. 11, 1872.

GIFT ENTERPRISE.

GRAND

GIFT CONCERT

OF THE

HARMONIE SOCIETY

OF

DETROIT, MICHIGAN,

AT THE

Opera House,

ON

Wednesday, Nov. 20, 1872.

100,000 Tickets, at $3 each, will be issued.

$150,000 in Currency

Will be given to the holders of tickets by distribution by lot, as follows:

1	Grand Gift, Cash	$50,000
1	" " "	20,000
1	" " "	10,000
2	" " $5,000 Cash	10,000
10	" " 1,000 "	10,000
20	" " 500 "	10,000
50	" " 100 "	5,000
500	" " 20 "	10,000
2,500	" " 10 "	25,000
3,085	Gifts, all Cash	$150,000

FINANCIAL COMMITTEE:

WM. DOELTZ, President
S. ROTHSCHILD, Vice President
E. KANTER, Treasurer
C. BUSCH, Secretary
Fred. L. Seitz, Trangott Schmidt,
Julius Stoll, C. Schulenburg,
L. Baris.

The Harmonie Society guarantees the faithful and honorable execution of the enterprise by the election of the above Committees, the members of which have pledged themselves, by their signatures, to promote the said enterprise to the best of their abilities, and to attend to the faithful execution of the same.

The object of this enterprise is to procure means for the erecting of a suitable Hall for the Harmonie Musical Society, in which art, literature and science will find a harbor and spread their ennobling influence over the social and intellectual life of the entire population.

The Executive Committee does not entertain any doubts that all tickets will be disposed of, but in case all should not be sold, the prizes will be reduced in proportion to the percentage of unsold tickets at the day of the drawing.

All communications for Agencies, orders for tickets, etc., for the State of Illinois, should be addressed to WM. GRATZ, in Robert Thiem & Co.'s Boot and Shoe Store, 74 East Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

WILLIAM GRATZ,
General Agent, Illinois.

QUICK!

$500,000!

CASH!

Will be distributed by lot to patrons and ticket-holders of the SECOND ANNUAL GIFT CONCERT in aid of the

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY,

To be held at Library Hall, Louisville, Ky., SATURDAY, DEC. 7, 1872, as follows:

ONE GRAND GIFT, CASH		$100,000
ONE GRAND GIFT, CASH		50,000
1 Gift, Cash $25,000	4 Gifts $2,500 each	10,000
1 Gift, Cash 20,000	6 Gifts 1,000 each	15,000
1 Gift, Cash 15,000	15 Gifts 800 each	12,000
1 Gift, Cash 10,000	20 Gifts 500 each	10,000
1 Gift, Cash 9,000	25 Gifts 400 each	10,000
1 Gift, Cash 8,000	30 Gifts 700 each	21,000
1 Gift, Cash 7,000	45 Gifts 500 each	22,500
1 Gift, Cash 6,000	50 Gifts 400 each	20,000
1 Gift, Cash 5,000	60 Gifts 300 each	18,000
1 Gift, Cash 4,000	80 Gifts 200 each	16,000
1 Gift, Cash 3,000	512 Gifts 100 each	51,200

TOTAL, 1,000 GIFTS, ALL CASH ... $500,000

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2.50.

Farmers' & Drovers' Bank, Louisville, Treas.

Persons wishing to participate are advised to secure their tickets at once, as there will now be but a brief opportunity for doing so. Thousands of dollars were returned at the first Concert because they came too late.

The money to pay all these gifts is now upon deposit and set apart for that purpose in the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, as will be seen by the following certificate of the Cashier:

FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Sept. 28, 1872.

This is to certify that there is now on deposit in this bank over half a million of dollars to the credit of the Gift Concert Fund, $500,000 of which is held by this bank as Treasurer of the Public Library of Kentucky, to pay off all gifts to be awarded at the drawing.

R. S. VEACH, Cashier.

Numbers run from 1 to 100,000.

Gov. THOS E. BRAMLETTE, of Kentucky, has charge of all business of the Concert, to whom orders may be addressed. For tickets and full information apply to F. I. DIBBLE & CO., 154 LaSalle-st., Chicago (basement office), Cincinnati, Ohio, and No. 24½ East Washington-st., Indianapolis, Ind., general Western supply. Orders will also be received and information given by L. MANASSE, 33 West Madison-st. (Sherman House), PHILLIPS & HANNA, 267 State-st., and 224 Wabash-av.; P. FITZPATRICK, 323 State-st.; HORTON & BROTHER, 627 West Lake-st.; EMERSON & STOTT, West Side Library, 339 West Madison-st., Chicago.

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!

For Sight is Priceless!!

But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It.

TRADE MARK

If you value your eyesight use these perfect Lenses, ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "Diamond," on account of their Hardness and Brilliancy. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by

J. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians, New York.

CAUTION—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark.

For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union. J. B. MAYO & CO., 468 State-st. and 21 West Madison-st., and W. M. MAYO, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-st., JOHN G. ASHLEMAN, No. 452 Wabash-av., Jewellers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, Ill., from whom they can only be obtained. No pedlers employed.

MUSICAL.

C. A. White's Book

of Sacred Quartettes, Trios, and Duets, for the Church and home circle. Mr. White is the author of those beautiful little home songs which have been so popular for the last few years, such as "Put Me in My Little Bed," "Come, Birdie, Come," "Mother Take Me Home Again." Price, $1.50.

Strauss' Waltzes,

IN BOOK FORM, $1.25.

Either of the above books sent, post-paid, on receipt of price, by the publishers,

WHITE, SMITH & PERRY,
298 and 300 Washington-st., Boston,
Or J. A. BUTTERFIELD, 397 W. Madison-st., Chicago.

GLOVES.

CHOSSON'S

CELEBRATED

KID & CASTOR GLOVE.

From 1 to 6 Buttons.

Black, White, Light, Mode, and Dark. All the new fancy colors to match the prevailing shades of Silk and Dress Goods. For sale, wholesale and retail, by

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
NEW YORK,
Sole Agents for the United States.

FURNITURE.

BANK AND OFFICE FITTING

AND

FURNITURE

MADE TO ORDER.

F. R. WOLFINGER,

Office and Factory: Corner of Lincoln and Kinzie-sts.

Refers by permission the Weed Sewing Machine Co., State-st.; American Clock Co., State-st.; H. Oppenheimer, Jeweler.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LABOR TO LEASE.

The Illinois State Reform School is now prepared to furnish shop-room and lease the labor of from 40 to 75 boys, ranging from 11 to 18 years of age. Any information ... terms, &c., will be promptly furnished by JOHN D. SCOUILLER, Superintendent, Pontiac, Ill.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 16.

The week closes upon a quiet though stringent money market. Throughout the week the banks have all refused good paper, which they would have been glad to take if their available surplus would permit. The movement of the hog crop, now just beginning, will undoubtedly relieve the market to some extent in a week or two. In the open market money is scarce, at 1¼ per cent per month, and in some instances 2 per cent is paid. On collaterals, money is offered by brokers at 15 per cent per annum.

New York exchange is firm at 50c to 75c per $1,000 premium for sales between banks.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week ending Nov. 16 were:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances
Monday	$3,889,513.23	$370,132.81
Tuesday	3,548,177.38	336,989.36
Wednesday	3,676,643.24	261,509.20
Thursday	3,425,874.57	413,976.09
Friday	3,416,390.74	309,265.19
Saturday	3,538,505.16	334,279.67
Total	$21,495,104.32	$2,026,722.32
Corresp'nding w'k last year	13,122,152.54	1,445,396.94

The following quotations of local stocks are furnished by Messrs. Hammond & Watson:

	Bid.	Asked.
First National Bank	135	....
Fifth National Bank	130	....
Commercial National Bank	140	....
Merchants' National Bank	170	....
German National Bank	125	....
Northwestern National Bank	200	....
Corn Exchange National Bank	115	....
City National Bank	145	....
Home National Bank	....	98
Cook County National Bank	107	110
National Bank of Illinois	109	110
National Bank of Commerce	100	....
Merchants' Saving Loan & Trust Co.	....	160
Chicago City Railway	150	155
West Division Railway	....	190
North Division Railway	....	100
Pullman Palace Car	110	112
Elgin Watch Company	105	108
Chamber of Commerce	100	101
Chicago Gas Light & Coke Co.	....	100@105
Traders' Insurance Company	101	102

The following letter to the London *Economist* of Nov. 2 seems to be from a German in London, and is valuable for facts and for reference to three important things. First—The legal standard in Germany. Second—The Bank Act in England, and third—the want of banking facilities in Germany:

THE CIRCULATION OF GOLD IN GERMANY.

To the Editor of the Economist:

"SIR: Having read your valuable article on the money market of last Saturday, I beg to draw your attention, with regard to German finances, to certain facts perhaps unknown or misunderstood in this country. I quite agree with you that Germany is in possession, as well of the 20,000,000 disappeared from the Paris Bank since 1870, as of the many millions more drained from here; but, according to Parliamentary documents, the military chest, as you call it, holds of it only £1,500,000 sterling more than it always had before 1870 or 1866. The £17,000,000 sterling worth of gold coined already into the new German money are certainly in circulation, or at least as much open to it as any hard cash in the Bank of England; and if we do not yet discover much of it in the hands or pockets of the public in general, it is because since the admission of gold in Germany as a legal standard, with a great chance of soon becoming the sole legal standard, the German banks, private and public, try to keep their spare cash quietly in the new gold coin and to get rid of their silver. The present overwhelming demand for gold is, therefore, not the consequence of German financial mismanagement, but naturally follows out of the adoption of a standard alteration in a country where cheques and Clearing Houses are almost unknown, deposits therefore insignificant, where no central bank as the Bank of England, balances hundreds of millions without the use of a single sovereign or bank note. Yet Germany is as thriving a country as any in Europe. But we have to deal, under these circumstances, with a sudden change of a money standard suggested and supported by a colossal ransom to be paid in hard cash within a given time, which will, and must, drain the gold market till either the retaining of the double standard is settled—a question expected to be decided by the next Reichstag—or till a better outlet for silver than at present facilitates the exchange.

"The raising of the discount in this country cannot thwart the purpose of a Government bound to certain changes, and possessed of ample means to do it. On the contrary, the higher the premium the more these means will lead to a command in the market; and although by that process we shall undergo certain temporary ease, we must expect, for a time, sudden fluctuations, and will again be made aware that we labor under a Bank act based more upon a figure than a principle—a figure which, at a time when 10,000,000 of gold were considered a comfortable stock at the bank, because it allowed an issue of 150 cent uncovered notes, with 20,000,000 or 25,000,000, and claims grown in proportion, limits the issue to 75 or 60 per cent. Were Germany encumbered with the same act, the Prussian Bank, with upward 24,000,000 hard cash, and a circulation of over 40,000,000, would have succumbed already, while the principle that one-third or two-fifths of issued notes, covered in gold, is sufficient for general purposes, allows the Prussian Bank to dispend its bargains at 5 per cent, and still to be considered powerful, without having the benefit of the Prussian Exchequer, overflowing for the present from ordinary sources even. I beg to enclose my card, and remain, sir, your obedient servant, M.

CITY, Oct. 20, 1872.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Money less active in the morning, ranging from 7 to 1-32. A short time before the close of banking hours and after nearly all the bank accounts were provided for, unemployed balances were lent as low as 3@4 per cent.

Sterling was heavy at 108¾ for 60-day and 110@110¼ for sight.

Gold was quiet and firm at 113¼@113⅜. Loans were made early in the day flat to 1-64 for use; later, 1-64 to 7 per cent for carrying. Clearings, $61,000,000; Treasury disbursements, $455,000; exports to-day, $640,000; for the week, nearly $3,000,000.

Governments closed firm at about the highest prices of the week.

State bonds dull and steady.

The bank statement is unfavorable. Net loss in reserve $1,645,950. The banks now hold $2,290,825 above the 25 per cent required by law.

Stocks opened dull and weak, but steadily improved in prices from ¼ to 1½ per cent. Erie was the feature, at the close advancing from 50¾ to 52¼. There were also large dealings in Western Union and United States Express, both having advanced. Next in point of interest were Lake Shore & St. Paul common. The market closed firm at about the highest figures of the day.

Mr. S. V. White, who was carried down by the decline in stocks on Monday, has been readmitted to membership on the Stock Exchange.

The *Post* says the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company have under consideration the issuing of a consolidated mortgage on their property, instead of issuing ten million convertible bonds as recently authorized by the Directors. This change in form of security will only be made on certain conditions, among which are that these bonds will be taken by some of the large holders of the common stock, who are interested in seeing no further increase of that class of the Company's securities.

Sterling, 8¼.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	116½	Coupons, '67	115⅜
5-20s of '62	112⅜	Coupons, '68	115¼
Coupons, '64	112⅜	New 5s	109⅜
Coupons, '65	112½	10-40s	108⅜
Coupons, '65 (new)	114¾	Currency 6s	113¼

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93¼	Virginias, old	45½
Tennessees, old	74½	North Carolinas, old	35
Tennessees, new	74½	North Carolinas, new	21
Virginias, new	51		

STOCKS.

Canton	103½	St. Paul pfd	74½
W. U. Tel	77¾	Wabash	69¾
Quicksilver	46	Wabash pfd	80
Adams Express	94	Fort Wayne	93
Wells Fargo	87½	Terre Haute	15
American Express	69	Terre Haute pfd	35
United States Ex	75½	Chicago & Alton	108½
Pacific Mail	85¾	C. & A. pfd	114
New York Central	93½	O. & M	44⅜
Erie	52⅜	C., C. & C	88
Erie pfd	71	C., B. & Q	128
Harlem	113	Lake Shore	88⅜
Harlem pfd	125	Indiana Central	31⅜
Michigan Central	114½	Illinois Central	121
Pittsburgh, Ex-div	87½	Un. Pacific stocks	34⅜
Northwestern	84	U. P. bonds	87
N. W. pfd	85½	Cen. Pacific bonds	100
Rock Island	108	Del., Lac & W	95½
N. J. Cen	100	B., H. & Erie	7½
St. Paul	51½		

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 16.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date a year ago:

	Receipts. 1872.	Receipts. 1871.	Shipments. 1872.	Shipments. 1871.
Flour, brls	4,649	5,460	4,744	2,349
Wheat, bu	64,970	37,970	96,908	23,107
Corn, bu	35,200	147,396	107,688	162,228
Oats, bu	31,480	52,605	60,833	16,740
Rye, bu	1,630	4,572	2,000	1,072
Barley, bu	26,020	12,740	28,807	16,371
Grass seed, lbs	53,825	58,750	64,300	103,476
Flax seed, lbs	20,000	30,000	5,800	....
Broom corn, lbs	9,300	40,000	25,040	31,000
Cured meats, lbs	112,680	....	482,051	309,209
Beef, brls	....	1,540	475	2,061
Pork, brls	....	10	4,406	262
Lard, lbs	8,190	11,270	295,573	280,222
Tallow, lbs	7,082	43,545	1,959	....
Butter, lbs	53,480	42,000	16,340	44,630
Dressed hogs, No	28	45	7,542	....
Live hogs, No	8,511	22,926	1,199	4,068
Cattle, No	3,000	2,914	....	921
Sheep, No	1,235	758	....	....
Hides, lbs	83,821	94,830	77,793	93,181
Highwines, brls	210	220	427	471
Wool, lbs	167,471	167,532	285,279	24,969
Potatoes, bu	2,337	1,920	37	....
Lumber, m feet	3,448	4,597	1,748	1,381
Shingles m	320	2,321	1,554	1,441
Lath, m	85	730	160	99
Salt, brls	3,973	2,100	2,785	2,388

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 300 bu wheat; 5,853 bu corn; 5,623 bu oats; 369 bu rye; 2,309 bu barley. Withdrawn for do during the past week: 3,866 bu wheat; 14,486 bu corn; 16,782 bu oats; 2,560 bu rye; 3,969 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 172 cars wheat; 73 cars, and 4,200 bu corn; 25 cars, and 7,500 bu oats; 6 cars rye; 73 cars barley. Total (349 cars), 145,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock at this port for the week ending with this morning, and for other weeks ending as dated:

	Nov. 16, '72.	Nov. 9, '72.	Nov. 18, '71.
RECEIPTS.			
Flour, brls	32,111	30,883	28,586
Wheat, bu	410,590	498,930	222,345
Corn, bu	298,640	323,475	845,549
Oats, bu	151,280	188,165	349,382
Rye, bu	22,302	25,231	19,991
Barley, bu	152,610	223,910	61,450
Dressed hogs	238	....	71
Live hogs, No	72,800	67,209	102,554
Cattle, No	15,159	11,068	13,652
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	36,545	37,344	17,409
Wheat, bu	388,391	345,061	146,639
Corn, bu	748,794	654,356	777,953
Oats, bu	284,043	189,805	650,649
Rye, bu	22,330	34,268	42,488
Barley, bu	255,654	217,895	72,980
Dressed hogs	....	....	....
Live hogs, No	33,084	37,228	27,566
Cattle, No	6,156	5,125	4,738

The warehouse question is still the topic of conversation on 'Change, though there is not now the fear of present damage to the grain interests of the Northwest, that was so painfully manifest till recently. Grain holders do not now sort out their Munn & Scott receipts every day, for the purpose of getting rid of them before night, as some of them used to do; and, indeed, the practice is now inverted, the holders of those receipts keeping them quietly in their safes, while George Armour & Co. are appealing to have them sent in for indorsement. But there is none the less reason for a full understanding of the present situation, although some of the warehousemen claim that too much has been said about it, and that the matter ought to be allowed to drop quietly, "for the good of the trade." But ordinarily, when a member of a firm has been guilty of a defalcation, and it is found out, the remaining members of the firm find it to be to their interest to *prove* that they are all right. They cannot afford to throw themselves back upon their personal dignity, and affect to be insulted by the Spanish salutation (*come esta*), "how do *you* stand?" The case is parallel to that of the grain warehousemen of this city, and they ought not to feel it a reflection upon their personal integrity that the holders of their paper want to be sure that the recent revelations opened up *all* that was wrong and rotten in the warehouse system.

No one who understands the facts in the case can feel other than sorry that Mr. Armour should have been so extensively deceived in pocket by the Munn & Scott matter. And yet, one cannot help regarding it as an instance of poetic justice, when it is remembered that two years ago Mr. Armour (George) was the special advocate of the system under which he has suffered so much. He visited Springfield, and there personally opposed the passage of a law imposing any restrictions on the manner in which the warehouse business was conducted. He claimed that it would be an insult to the warehousemen to require them to make statements of their condition, as implying a doubt of their integrity, and urged that the grain trade would suffer if the system were made less *elastic*. But it is that very elasticity that has wrought all the trouble; and we think that even Mr. Armour himself will admit that the thing was stretched a little too much. The other members of the pool have doubtless come to the same conclusion, are this, and are willing to provide safeguards against a repetition of the outrage, though they have not yet signified their readiness to prove that they will recommence *aright* under the new *regime*. The last is what is wanted, and it must be furnished.

There was some talk to-day about an anticipated reduction in the rates of freight on grain to this city. Such a movement would be a most important one for the farmers, especially if not made, or not extensively taken advantage of, for a few days longer, when, if the weather should be fine, we may expect that our stocks in store will have been run down to a low point. It will probably be impossible to command much higher prices for grain unless we should commence the winter with nearly empty bins, and it is pleasant to see that the shipping movement in corn has diminished our stock some 500,000 bushels during the past week, while there seemed to be a good shipping demand for oats to-day.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were generally slow to-day, with few important changes in prices. The reported shipments of grain were again in excess of the receipts, causing a firm feeling on the part of holders, though there was not much demand. Hence quotations averaged somewhat higher than on Friday, except on provisions. The shipping movement was rather slow, as is usual on Saturday, and was slightly restricted by a stronger feeling in freights. The condition of the dry goods market was substantially the same as on the preceding days of the week. Both the local and the interior demands were of a liberal character, and prices were uniformly firm for all seasonable fabrics. Woollens are tending higher, in consequence of the enhanced cost of the raw material. In the grocery market only slight change was noticeable. All the leading staples and most descriptions of side goods were in good request, and, with a few unimportant exceptions, the quoted prices were firmly adhered to. Refined sugars continue scarce, and prices are still working upward. Coffees are more settled. The butter trade was quiet at about former rates. Shippers were operating to a limited extent only, while the local demand was mainly restricted to supplying immediate wants. Cheese was again quoted dull and weak. The demand, at present, is chiefly in the shape of small orders. Coal was active and higher, anthracite advancing $1.00 per ton, and bituminous varieties 50c per ton, or to $12.00 for Lackawanna, and to $11.00 for Erie. Stocks are reported light for the season, and dealers are firm in their views, at the advance. The fish market was only moderately active, and prices were without noticeable change. Dried fruits were moving more freely, and the general market is working firmer. Hay continues dull and weak. Eastern buyers are virtually out of the market, and as the supply exceeded the wants of the local trade, holders were willing to shade prices. Hides remain quiet and easy, as previously quoted. The inquiry is restricted to small lots to supply immediate wants. The leather market is still unsettled. Oils, paints, tobacco, and wood were quoted quiet and unchanged. The usual amount of business was transacted at the lumber yards to-day, prices remaining unchanged. Common boards quotable at $15.00@16.00, joists, scantling, etc., at $18.00@24.00. Lime, cement, etc., were in fair request at previous prices. Common brick is in moderate demand, and weak, at $11.50 per m. It is estimated that there are 70,000,000 bricks now in the hands of manufacturers. There was a moderate inquiry for cooperage to-day, pork barrels remaining steady at $1.45@1.50; lard tcs at $1.75@1.80; iron, steel, tin, copper, etc., continue to meet with a fair inquiry, and remain without visible change in prices. Salt was quite firm at $2.25 for coarse and fine grades. The demand for hops on both local and mail order account was fair; prime hops are higher, now quoted at 25@32c. The wool market is quite firm and prices are tending higher. Many dealers think the large importations of foreign wool and the stringency in money matters will prevent any considerable rise in prices. Seeds were quiet, with clover firm at $5.10@5.15 for prime seed. Timothy was steady at $2.85@2.90 for prime. Flax was quiet at $1.58@1.55. Other seeds were quiet and unchanged. Potatoes are in fair demand and firmer. The receipts for the past few days have been light, the horse disease and danger of freezing having prevented shipments. Choice peachblows are quotable at 50@60c in car lots. The market is very liberally supplied with poultry, and live chickens are nearly unsalable. Dressed poultry was in abundant supply and moderate demand. Game was in very good request and firm at present quotations. Apples continue in excellent demand for home consumption and shipments. Cranberries also met with a very good demand from the interior. Both are quite firm at present prices. Other fruit was in small supply and moderate request.

Highwines were in moderate demand at the reduction quoted yesterday, 250 brls being sold at 89c. New York is reported steady. Our information in regard to the 100 brls sold on Thursday at 89c was slightly faulty. The sale was made, but the *seller* paid 89½c for the same goods before he could deliver them.

Lake freights were strong at ⅛@1c advance, with a fair demand, which was somewhat restricted by the higher views of carriers, as shippers were expecting a large fleet, the advance guard of which arrived to-day. A total of eight charters was reported, which will carry out 150,000 bu wheat, 58,000 bu corn, and 35,000 bu barley, at 9½@10c on corn, and 10½@11c on wheat, by sail to Buffalo. Wheat was taken to Buffalo by steam at 12c. The market closed strong.

Foreign freight rates are thus quoted: Chicago to Liverpool, 90@91½c per 100 lbs (gold) on beef and pork; 90c@$1.05½ on lard; 95c on flour. Chicago to Glasgow, 91½c on beef; 98c on pork; 97c on bacon and lard.

Dressed hogs are now offered in small quantities, and are dull. Packers bid 4¼@4⅜c per lb, and some butchers are paying 4⅜@5c. Holders asked 4¾@5c at the close.

Provisions were very quiet, and again weak, though quoted steady, in sympathy with the feeling in live hogs at the Stock Yards. The only real demand was for lard for future delivery, and holders of all other products were weak, especially on pork and hams. Cut meats were the most steady. Buyers were holding off, and not very much product was offered. The effect of the summer corner in pork is partially shown in the fact that our packing to date barely foots up two-thirds of the amount to the same time in 1871, though a portion of the reduction may be ascribed to the mild weather. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, old held at $14.50@15.00; new pork, $13.00@13.50; do seller the month nominal at $13.00; do seller December, $12.20@12.30; do seller January, $12.00@12.12½; do seller February, $12.00@12.20; do seller March, $12.12½@12.15; do seller April, $12.15@12.25. Lard, cash, 7½c for new; do seller December, 7½c do; seller January, 7½c; do seller February, 7⅝c; do seller March, 7⅝c. Old salted shoulders, 4½c; short ribs, 7@7¼c; other descriptions entirely nominal. Sweet pickled hams, 9½@10½c, and green hams at 7⅜@7⅝c for present delivery or seller November; 7⅝@7¾c seller December or January. Green shoulders, 3⅜@3½c; do rough sides, 5⅝@5¾c; do short ribs, 6@ 6¼c; do short clear, 6⅜@6⅝c; meats, 15 to 20 days in salt, quotable at 4½c for shoulders; 6½@6⅝c for short ribs, and 7⅛@7¼c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, seller December, quoted at 4⅜c. English meats, for delivery in December and January, 6¾@6⅞c for Cumberlands; 6½c for short ribs, or long clear; 6⅝@6⅞c for short clear; 8⅜@8⅝c for long cut hams. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $29.50@30.00. City tallow, 8@8¼c; grease quotable at 5½@6½c. Sales were reported of 250 brls new mess at $13.50; 400 brls do at $13.00; 500 brls do, seller March, at $12.12½; 500 brls do, seller April, at $12.25; 500 brls do at $12.15; 500 tcs lard at 7½c; 500 tcs do, seller December, at 7½c; 750 tcs do, seller January, at 7½c; 50 boxes short-ribs at 6½c; 20,000 lbs long cut hams at 8½c; 20,000 lbs do at 8½c packed; 3,000 pcs green hams at 7½c; 20,000 lbs do (average 16 lbs) at 7½c; 800 brls beef hams on private terms; 100 brls extra mess beef at $10.00.

The following are the returns of packing at the principal points to date:

	1872.	1871.
Chicago	59,780	90,000
Milwaukee	24,269	37,652
Louisville	38,000	42,000

Cincinnati, 47,500; St. Louis, 45,000; Indianapolis, 16,282; Peoria, 8,500; Des Moines, 3,000; Kansas City, 7,000.

The following were the receipts and shipments at this point during the past week:

	Received.	Shipped.
Beef, brls	290	2,549
Pork, brls	50	18,160
Lard, lbs	52,440	1,257,115
Meats, lbs	460,280	2,881,134

Flour was quiet, the volume of sales being about the same as on Friday, and prices were unchanged. There was a fair demand for good spring extras, and several orders seemed to be on the market that were not filled. Bran was lower. Sales were reported of 25 brls white winter extras on private terms; 60 brls superfines at $5.00; 200 brls spring extras at $6.00; 25 brls do (Exposition) at $6.00; 60 brls do at $5.00; 200 brls do at $4.75; 900 brls do on private terms; 25 brls rye (Rock River) at $4.00; 100 brls do at $3.75; 100 brls do on private terms; 100 brls buckwheat at $6.50; 50 brls do on private terms. Total, 1,845 brls. Also, 50 tons bran at $10.00 on track; 10 tons middlings at $11.00 on track.

Wheat was less active, and dull, but steady during the greater part of the session at an average advance of ⅛@1c on yesterday's prices, though not much better than Friday's closing quotations. Receipts were larger, but were exceeded by the reported shipments, and New York was reported firmer, which made holders strong, especially as there was an evident attempt to bull the market, early, in the interest of the longs. Liverpool was understood to be strong, except on winter. The demand for cash wheat was not so great as heretofore, but all the offerings were taken by shippers, as present prospects offer a fair chance of profit, though lake freights were higher to-day. Speculative buying was often slow, but sometimes quite active. Seller December opened at $1.03¾, advanced to $1.04¼, declined to $1.03½, improved ⅛c, and closed at $1.03¾. Seller the month sold at $1.02⅞@1.03¾, and seller January at $1.05@1.06. No. 1 spring was quiet at $1.13¼. No. 2 do closed at $1.03½. No. 3 do at 92½c; and rejected do at 82@82½c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.13¼; 25,800 bu No. 2 spring at $1.03¾; 46,800 bu do at $1.03¼; 25,000 bu do at $1.03; 3,600 bu No. 3 spring at 93½; 7,600 bu do at 93c; 13,200 bu do at 92½c; 800 bu do at 92¼c; 800 bu rejected spring at 83c; 4,000 bu do at 82c. Total, 128,000 bu.

Corn was dull and steady at about the same prices as on Friday, with much the same general features. The chief demand was for this month's delivery, including cash lots, which have been bought up rather eagerly, for two or three days past, as fast as offered. The shipments of the past week have been liberal, and reduced our stocks in store to not more than 700,000 bu of all grades—allowing for the admitted discrepancy of a little more than 100,000 bu in the houses of George Armour & Co. Of course, the stock of No. 2 is much less than this; and there are a few on the floor who seemed afraid that the corn is being bought up and shipped out for the purpose of running a corner toward the close of this month. It may be thought that a corner at present prices would be an absurdity. Perhaps so. It is certainly a good thing for the farmers that the corn is being shipped out, and if those gentlemen who are now buying will only keep on till they have reduced the stock by another half million bu, the result cannot but be a price that will enable the farmer to put a few cents into his pocket after paying for the hauling of the grain to the depot. Seller the month opened at 31⅝c, advanced ⅛c, and closed easier, at 31½@31⅝c; seller December sold at 30⅝@31c, closing at 30⅝@30¾c. Cash No. 2 closed at 31⅝c, and rejected firm at 29@29½c. Cash sales were reported of 3,200 bu No. 2 at 32c; 6,000 bu do at 31⅞c; 57,800 bu do at 31⅝c; 10,000 bu do at 31⅜c; 1,200 bu rejected at 29½c; 5,200 bu do at 29¼c; 2,800 bu do at 29c. Total, 86,200 bu.

Oats were quiet but strong, averaging ½c higher. The demand was principally for this month, and the few strictly fresh receipts offered brought 22c, an advance of ¼@½c, while seller the month was little better than nominal at 21⅝c. Seller December brought 22⅛@22½c; and seller January 22⅝@22⅞c, all closing firm, under the influence of firmer advices from New York, and light receipts here. Cash sales were reported of 4,800 bu No. 2 at 22c; 8,000 bu do at 21⅞c; 600 bu rejected at 19½c; 3,000 bu do at 19c. Total, 16,400 bu.

Rye was quiet, and strong at 1c advance, the continued small receipts making offerings light, while there was a fair shipping demand. Sales were restricted to 1,200 bu No. 2 at 58c.

Barley was quiet, and declined ½@1c below the outside figures of yesterday, there being very little demand. No. 2 opened at 61c, advanced to 62@62½c, and closed dull at 61½@62c. Seller the month sold at 60½@61½c, closing at 61c. Seller December was quoted at 57@57½c. No. 3 was quiet and relatively steady at 50c. Cash sales were reported of 9,600 bu No. 2 at 62½c; 3,600 bu do at 62c; 1,200 bu do at 61⅞c; 5,200 bu do at 61½c; 2,000 bu No. 3 at 51c; 400 bu do at 50½c; 8,200 bu do at 50c; 400 bu do rejected at 38½c; 800 bu do at 38c; 3,200 bu do at 37c; 400 do by sample at 82c; 400 bu do at 75c, both on track; 800 bu do at 73c delivered; 1,000 bu do at 71c; 400 bu do at 70c; 400 bu do at 53c. Total, 38,200 bu.

Saward's *Coal Circular* gives the following table, showing the business of various roads and regions to Nov. 2, 1872, compared with the same time last year:

	1872.	1871.
Reading Railroad	3,636,137	3,259,885
Schuylkill Canal	754,127	909,835
Lehigh Valley Railroad	3,125,266	2,256,465
L. and S. Railroad	2,181,149	1,593,476
D. L. and W. Railroad	2,447,298	1,449,532
Pennsylvania Coal Co.	1,032,262	826,381
Delaware and Hudson Co.	2,458,926	1,525,746
Shamokin	482,402	347,312
Upper Dauphin	394,264	417,310
Cumberland	1,941,330	1,974,870
Broad Top	257,516	272,292
Total	18,910,845	14,836,024

LATEST.

In the afternoon there was a moderate amount of trading on the curbstone. Wheat was strong, closing at $1.04 cash, and $1.04¼@1.04½ seller December. Corn was firm, closing at 31⅝c seller the month, and 31@31⅛c seller December. Freights and provisions were inactive.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 16.

ALCOHOL—Was in continued good demand at $1.78@1.80 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—Continues quiet and unchanged. We quote: $45.00 per ton for common; $75.00 for fair; $80@100 for choice; and $1.10@1.20 for choice hurl.

BEANS—Choice varieties were in moderate request for shipments. We quote: Navies at $2.00@2.25; fair to medium, $1.50@1.75; common, $1.25. We note sales of 33 bags navy at $2.25; 20 sacks do at $2.00; 20 brls medium at $1.75; 160 bu and 5 brls at $1.50.

BUTTER—Very little change was noticeable in the condition of the butter market. Good to choice qualities were inquired for to some extent, both on local and Eastern account, but aside from this there was no considerable demand. Prices were comparatively steady, there being no quotable change in any description, as follows: Strictly choice dairy, 24@26c; medium to good, 18@22c; inferior to common, 8@17c.

BAGGING—Prices of goods in this line were steady and uniform, as follows: Stark, 35c; Ludlow, 33½c; Lewiston, 34c; American, 32c; Otter Creek, 33½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do, double, 28c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Lime, cement, and stucco continue to meet with a fair demand at previous prices. Brick is quite weak at $11.50 per m., there is a large surplus in the hands of manufacturers, a great portion of which will have to be carried over; the advent of winter having suspended building to any considerable extent. We quote: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.50; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25; lime, in bulk, $1.00@1.10; lime (in brls) $1.25@1.35 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick (common), $11.50@14.00; country brick, $12.00@14.00; Woodstock pressed range at $35.00@40.00; St. Louis Hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del; Milwaukee, $35.00, del; Racine, $30.00 del; Hinsdale, $35.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet, for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 per cent is made by dealers:

		First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to	7x 9	$ 6.75	$ 9.00
7x10 to	8x10	6.50	9.00
8x11 to	10x13	7.00	9.50
9x14 to	10x15	7.50	11.00
10x16 to	12x18	8.00	12.00
11x16 to	16x20	8.50	15.00
14x22 to	16x24	9.00	17.00
18x22 to	18x30	10.50	18.50
20x28 to	24x30	12.00	20.00
24x28 to	24x36	12.00	22.00
26x34 to	26x40	13.00	24.00
28x34 to	28x40	14.00	26.00
30x38 to	28x44	15.00	27.00
26x46 to	30x48	16.00	28.00
30x50 to	32x52	....	34.00
32x54 to	34x56	....	36.00
34x58 to	34x60	....	38.00
36x60 to	40x60	....	40.00

CANNED GOODS—There was a good business doing in this class of goods, and former quotations were fully sustained. We report our list as follows:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2.00@2.25
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@3.50
Pears, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Quinces, 2 lb	3.00@3.50
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.75@3.00
Raspberries	2.50@2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.50@2.60
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.50@2.75
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.00@2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.00@2.25
Corn, Elgin	2.00@2.25
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.25@2.50
Corn, Yarmouth	2.15@2.25
Peas, 2 lb	2.15@2.25
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.60@2.70
Succotash, 2 lb	2.80@3.00
Lobster, 2 lb	2.65@2.85
Lobster, 1 lb	2.80@3.00
Oysters, 2 lb	3.00@3.50
Oysters, 1 lb	2.60@2.70

COOPERAGE—Flour barrels are in fair request at 50@55c. There was some inquiry for pork barrels and lard tierces, with ample offerings. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.45@1.50; lard tierces, $1.70@1.75; whiskey barrels, $2.15@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; staves and headings, $17.00@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9.00; circle flour headings, 8@9c ℔ set; flour hoop poles, $18.00@20.00 ℔ m; pork and tierce poles, $35.00@40.00 ℔ m; whiskey barrel staves, $23.00@27.00 ℔ m.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS—Were in moderate demand at former prices. We quote pears at $3.50@4.50; grapes at 20@30c per lb.

CHEESE—Remains quiet at former quotations. Stocks are not large, but are equal to present requirements. We quote: New York factory, 15@16c; Ohio factory, 13@14½c; Western factory, 13@14½c.

COAL—The price of Lackawanna coal was advanced $1.00 per ton, and Erie was marked up 50c per ton, the former now being held at $12.00 and the latter at $11.00. We now quote as follows: Lehigh, lump, $12.50; Lehigh, prepared, $12.50; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $11.00; Briar Hill, $11.00; Walnut Hill, $11.00; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.50@10.00; Cannel Coal, $9.50; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $7.00.

EGGS—Were in liberal supply, and there was a fair inquiry for fresh. Limed and pickled very plenty and dull at 20@22c. Sales include 45 cases fresh at 26c; 60 pkgs at 25c; 400 dozen at 24c; 50 dozen do at 23c.

FEATHERS—Were in fair demand, with prices a shade higher for prime feathers; the offerings are moderately large. We quote: Prime live geese at 65@67c, from first hands; 72@73c jobbing price; mixed at 25@55c; chicken feathers 8@9c.

FISH—This market was quiet and firm at unchanged prices. Following are the quotations: No. 1 whitefish, $5.00@5.25; No. 2, $4.75@5.00; No. 1, trout, $4.50@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $9.50@9.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1, shore, kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's cod-fish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—A fair amount of trading was done in this market at the annexed range of prices: Dates, 8@9c; figs, drum, 12@13c; do new, 15@17c; figs, box, 18@19c; Turkey prunes, 1872, 10½@11c; do 1871, 8@9c; raisins, old, $2.35@2.40; raisins, new, $2.75@2.85; blackberries, new, 11½@12c; raspberries, 35@37c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 19½@20½c; peaches, halves, 5½@6½c; do, mixed, 5¾@6½c; Zante currants, 1872, 9½@10c; do 1871, 8@8½c; apples, Southern, new, 5@6½c; do, Western, 7@7½c; Michigan, 8@9c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 22c; English walnuts, 14@15c; Naples walnuts, 19@20; Brazils, 14@15c; Pecans, 10@12½c; African peanuts, 7c; Wilmington peanuts, 8c; Tennessee peanuts, 8c; chestnuts, per bu, $5.50@6.00.

GROCERIES—The general features of this market were the same as noted on the preceding days of the week, the demand continuing fair and prices ruling firm. We repeat our quotations of yesterday, as follows:

BICARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 25@26c; Java No. 2, 23½@24c; fancy Rio, 23½@23¾c; choice do, 22½@22¾c; prime Rio, 21¼@21½c; good do, 20½@22c; common do, 19½@19¾c; Singapore, 23½@23¾c; Costa Rica, 23@23½c; Maricaibo, 22½@23½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; Stearine, 15½@16½c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@7¾c; Carolina, 8½@8⅝c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14½@15c; crushed and powdered, 13½@14c; granulated, 13⅜@13⅝c; A, standard, 13¼@13½c; do No. 2, 13@13⅛c; B, 12⅞@13c; extra C, 12½@13c; C, No. 2, 12½@12⅝c; yellow C, 11½@11⅝c; choice brown, 11½@11¾c; prime do, 11@11½c; fair do, 10½@10⅞c; choice molasses sugar, 11½@11¾c; fair do, 9½@9¾c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@85c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 60@65c; common molasses, 30@40c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 40@42c; pepper, 22½@25½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 15@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 7½@7½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6⅝c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4½@4¾c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6⅝c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

GAME—Met with a fair demand on local and shipping account. Prices are ranging higher and offerings were moderately large. Sales include 20 doz prairie chickens at $5.00; 10 doz do at $4.75; 22 doz mallard ducks at $3.25; 10 doz do at $3.50; 24 doz quail at $2.00@2.25; 24 doz do at $1.50@1.75; 6 doz small ducks at $2.00; 2 doz rabbits at $2.00; 4 elk quarters at 12½c; 10 carcasses venison at 11@12½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples and cranberries are in good demand on interior account, and quite firm at present prices. We quote choice apples at $2.40@3.00 in car lots, and cultivated cranberries at $10.50@11.50. The offerings of grapes and quinces are meagre but ample; prices are steady at previous quotations. We note sales of 1 car choice apples at $3.00; 2 do at $2.87½, del; 2 cars do at $2.85; 2 cars do at $2.75; 225 brls at $2.50@3.00; 40 brls do at $3.25; 125 brls cranberries at 11.00@11.50; 85 brls do at $10.00@10.50; 30 brls choice wild at $9.00; 30 cases grapes at $3.50@3.75; 10 cases do at $2.50@3.00; 10 baskets quinces at $1.50.

HOPS—Were in moderate request on both local and shipping account. Prices are a trifle higher for prime. We quote prime Western at 25@32c; common to medium, 15@20c; Eastern, 28@35c.

HONEY—There is some inquiry for fair grades, with very little offered. Strained and dark honey is plenty and dull. We quote: Choice white clover at 25@30c; strained and dark comb at 18@20c.

HAY—The hay trade was dull, with prices weak and unsettled. We quote the wholesale price paid by dealers, as follows: ON TRACK—New timothy, beater pressed, $16.00@17.00; do loose pressed, $15.00@16.00; new prairie, pressed, $10.00@11.00. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $15.00@16.00; prairie, loose, $9.50@10.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Remain quiet and steady at the annexed prices: Green butchers', 7½c; green salted, cured, heavy, 10@10½c; do light, 10½@11c; part cured, 8½@9½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@60c; damaged, 7½@8c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—There was no perceptible change in this department. Trade continues fairly active, prices ruling steady, as follows:

Horse-shoe iron	6	5-10@ 7c		rates
Bar iron	5	4-10@ 5	5-10	rates
Heavy band	5	4-10@ 5	9-10	rates
Light band	5	4-10@ 5	3-10	rates
Hoop	5	4-10@ 6	6-10	rates
Oval	5	4-10@ 5	9-10	rates
Round and square	5	4-10@ 5	9-10	rates
Half oval and half round	5	4-10@ 5	9-10	rates
Russian iron, perfect	22			rates
Russian iron, No. 1, stained	21			rates
Sheet iron	7½	@		rates
Norway nail rods	9	@ 9½		rates
German plow steel	11	@12½		rates
Bessemer plow steel	12¾	@13¾		rates
Spring and plow steel	11	@12		rates

LEMONS—Met with the usual demand. We quote French at $7.50@8.00; Malagas, $7.00@7.50; oranges are in very fair demand at $10.00@11.00 per brl.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—There were no new features to note to-day, a fair amount of trading was transacted at previous quotations:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.00; do, 12x12, $15.50; do 14x20, $16.00; do, roofing, IC, $14.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 43c; small, 44c; bar, 45c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11½c; half casks, 11¾c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c.

NAILS—Were in fair demand on local and shipping account. Rates are steady and rate as follows: 10d per keg, $6.12½@6.25; 8d do, 6.37½@6.50; 6d do, $6.62½@6.75; 4d do, $6.87½@7.00; 3d do, $7.62½@7.75; do 3d, fine, $8.87½@9.00; 2d do, $9.37½@9.50; clinch, $6.50@6.62½. 12½ off to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—Were quiet and without material change in prices. We quote:

Manilla rope, ℔ lb	18	@ 19
Sisal rope, ℔ lb	16	@ 17
Hemp sash cord, ℔ lb	20	@ 23
Marline, ℔ lb	20	@ 23
Tarred rope, ℔ lb	17	@ 19
Oakum, ℔ bale	5.00	@5.25
Pitch, ℔ brl	6.00	@7.00
Tar, ℔ brl	6.00	@6.05

OILS—No change were noted in this market. A moderate business was transacted at the following quotations: Carbon, 27½@28c; extra lard oil, strictly winter, 83@85c; current make, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 85c; do boiled, 90c; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats' foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, $1.00; do No. 1, 90@95c; bank oil, 55c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 70@72c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—We quote:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montague	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4.00
English Ven. red	4.00
English orange mineral	15.00@16.00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4c

POULTRY—The market is very liberally supplied, and live chickens are unsalable. There is some demand for dressed poultry with the supply adequate. Prices are weak and quotable at $1.50@3.00 for live chickens; turkeys at 9@10c. Sales include 7 coops chickens at $2.50@3.00; 2 coops do at $2.25; 16 coops do at $1.50; 35 doz dressed do at $3.00@3.25; 45 doz do at $3.50; 8 coops turkeys at 10c; 15 coops do at 9c; 700 lbs dressed do at 12c; 1,200 lbs at 12½c; 300 lbs do at 10c; 4 doz extra dressed geese at $12.00; 2 doz do at $10.50; 6 doz dressed ducks at $4.50; 4 doz do at $4.00.

POTATOES—A fair inquiry prevailed, with few car lots offered. The market is quite firm, with choice peachblows quotable at 40@60c. The risk of freezing, and the horse disease prevent shipments to a considerable extent. Sales include 2 cars peachblows at 60c delv; 1 car at 35c; 1 car at 35c; 1 car frosted at 25c on track; 250 bu from store at 60@65c.

SWEET POTATOES—Were quiet and unchanged. We continue to quote: Jerseys at $4.00; choice Southern, $3.00@3.25; common at $2.50@2.75.

SALT—This market continues to rule firm at present quotations. The demand is undiminished. We quote: Onondaga, fine, $2.25; ordinary, coarse, $2.25; Saginaw, fine, $2.25; coarse Diamond C, $2.25; dairy, without bag, $3.00; do, with bags, $4.00; ground solar, $2.25; Ashton dairy, per bag, $5.00; ground alumn, $2.25.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—A fair demand prevailed at the following range of prices:

FOUR PANEL DOORS, RAISED PANELS BOTH SIDES.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	$2.90
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.90
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.25

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

3-16	2x6 by 6x6	2.25
1 3-16	2x8 by 6x8	2.50
1 3-8	2x8 by 6x8	2.35
1 3-8	2x8 by 6x8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.	Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75	1 3-16	9x14	$2.30
1 3-16	9x12	2.05	1 3-16	10x15	2.50
1 3-16	10x12	2.05			

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3⅛ by 3x9¼	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

SEEDS—This market was again quiet. Clover was firm at $5.10@5.15 for prime seed, and $5.60 for choice mammoth. Timothy was steady at $2.85@2.90 for prime, and $2.70 for medium. Sales were made of prime timothy for January delivery at $2.90@3.00. Flax was quiet at $1.50@1.55. Sales were reported of 50 sacks prime timothy at $2.85; 17 sacks good at $2.70; 26 sacks mammoth clover at $5.60.

TEAS—Remain steady at former prices. We quote: Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, $1.00@1.30; superfine to fine old hyson 75c@1.00; common imperial 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@105; choice $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.25@1.35; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 60@90c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65; common to fine Oolong, 45@55; good 60@75; choice to extra, 90@1.05.

TOBACCO—Was quoted firm and unchanged. We repeat our list:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

WOOD—Prices continue firm at the following range: Beech, $13.00; maple, $14.00; hickory, $14.50@15.00; slabs, $8.00—delivered.

WOOL—This market continues to rule firmer, with a strong upward tendency. As to how much of an advance is to take place in the absence of any decided transactions, dealers vary. Some think that the large quantities of foreign wool being imported, and the stringency in money matters will tend to counteract the disposition to a very decided advance. We quote:

Tub, washed, extra	60@67c
Tub, washed dingy	53@55c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	53@55c
Fleece, washed, X, light	52@55c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	45@50c
Fleece, washed, X dingy	45@50c
Fleece, washed, medium light	53@55c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	45@48c
Fleece, unwashed, XXXX, in good condition	28@33c
Fleece, unwashed, XXXX, dingy	30@33c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, to medium	35@40c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	30@36c
Super, pulled (nominal)	35@40c
Extra, pulled (nominal)	35@40c
Buck fleece, ⅓ off washed.	
Black and burry wools, 5@10c less.	

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Review for the Week Ending Nov. 16.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 16.

The receipts of live stock during the week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,906	8,015	....
Tuesday	2,082	13,328	2,436
Wednesday	2,566	21,241	2,163
Thursday	1,872	14,092	1,212
Friday	3,000	8,511	1,235
Saturday	361	5,000	40
Total	12,787	70,097	8,086
Last week	12,571	64,023	8,115
Week before last	15,984	40,641	5,610
Week ending Oct. 19	13,239	48,255	8,406
Total 4 weeks	54,581	223,016	25,217

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	941	8,834	....
Tuesday	1,038	3,044	....
Wednesday	1,291	7,814	....
Thursday	703	5,416	....
Friday	1,199	7,572	....
Saturday	....	....	....
Total	5,173	27,650	....

LIVE STOCK FREIGHTS.

To Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and Bellaire, ℔ 100 lbs	37½c
To Dunkirk, ℔ 100 lbs	37½c
To Cleveland	25c
To Toledo and Detroit	20c

MINIMUM WEIGHTS.

Cattle, ℔ car	20,000 lbs
Horses, ℔ car	20,000 lbs
Hogs, double-deck car, ℔ car	22,000 lbs
Hogs, single-deck car, ℔ car	14,000 lbs
Sheep, double-deck car, ℔ car	18,000 lbs
Sheep, single-deck car, ℔ car	14,000 lbs

CATTLE—After a protracted season of extreme dulness, and general unprofitableness, we are enabled at last to report a pronounced change for the better. During the week under review the market has been characterized by fair activity from the opening to the close, and prices have taken a higher range. This gratifying result was brought about by a combination of favorable circumstances; chief among which may be mentioned the healthy reaction in the East,—prices there having advanced ½@¾c,—the moderate character of the supply, and the marked improvement in the quality of the stock offered for sale. Trade opened a little slack on Monday, buyers generally refusing to pay the higher prices asked, but before the day was over they took hold freely, and the market has ruled active since, at an advance of 25@50c in natives, and at 50@75c in Texas cattle. There has been no noticeable increase in the demand for rough, half-fattened native steers, and the supply of such continuing liberal, prices have undergone but slight change; while cows, stock steers, and desirable shipping beeves are fully 35@50c higher than at the close of last week. New York, Albany, and Boston buyers picked up the best droves, at $5.25@5.50 for medium to good steers of from 1,100 to 1,350 lbs average, and at $5.75@6.50 for choice to extra steers averaging from 1,200 to 1,500 lbs. Few Pittsburgh buyers were in attendance, but there was a fair inquiry for such points as Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, and Buffalo, and the commoner sorts found buyers at $4.50@5.00 for fair to good fleshy steers averaging 1,100@1,250 lbs. The prevailing rates for stockers were $2.50@4.25, though higher and lower figures were paid. Texas cattle have sold well, comparatively few going below $2.75, while most of the transfers were at $2.75@3.00 for through droves; at $3.50@3.75 for Northern summered, and at $4.00@4.62½ for fair to choice corn-fed. A few exceptionally fine ones fetched $5.00@5.25. Veal calves are in steady request with but little variation in prices, common selling at $3.50@4.50, and choice at $5.50@5.75.

To-day there was a good demand from the different classes of buyers, and under the light receipts (only about 351 head arrived) the market was firm at the advanced prices established earlier in the week. With the exception of a few thin natives and some scrawny Texans all offerings were taken, and the market closed steady at the following

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.40@6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5.80@6.25
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	5.40@5.60
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.75@5.25
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@3.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.50@3.00
Texas Cattle—Through droves	2.25@3.00
Texas Cattle—Northern summered	3.25@3.75
Texas Cattle—Corn-fed	4.00@4.75

HOGS—A decline of 20@25c was sustained in the market early in the week, prices falling off to $3.95@4.20. There has been a fairly active local and outside demand at the reduction, and, large as have been the receipts, everything has been disposed of, and (taking into consideration the condition of the market for the product) at fair prices. Most of our packing houses are now running, and before the close of the ensuing week all will, no doubt, be in full blast. Since Monday, the range of prices has been $3.95@4.25, with the great bulk of the sales at $4.00@4.15. Packers bought at $3.90@4.10, while shippers paid $4.15@4.20. The outside quotation, $4.25, was paid, in a few instances only, by Canadian buyers, for extra assorted lots of light average. The quality of the hogs now coming forward is fully as good as the average of former years at this season.

To-day there was no decided change in the general features of the market. The receipts were somewhat lighter than had been looked for, but the demand was not urgent, and prices ruled steady and firmer as quoted yesterday. The closing rates were $3.95@4.10 for common to choice heavy, and $4.00@4.20 for common to choice light. Most of the day's sales were within the range of $4.00@4.12½. We note the following:

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price
78	195	$4.15	68	221	$4.00	61	294	$410
75	269	4.00	35	199	4.20	44	303	4.12½
72	228	4.12½	49	244	4.10	36	269	4.20
58	266	4.10	64	209	4.10	58	223	4.05
98	294	4.10	24	215	4.00	52	227	4.20
24	239	4.10	49	260	4.10	111	216	4.15
27	329	4.10	58	281	4.10	55	310	4.00
55	231	4.15	48	240	4.05	100	220	4.20
52	209	4.12½	90	223	4.05	103	299	4.10
35	354	4.15	68	202	4.15	58	222	4.10
45	234	4.00	91	301	4.10	58	205	4.10
62	250	4.00	39	295	4.10	37	270	4.10

SHEEP—Early in the week there was a good demand and prices were firm, but towards the close, buyers having generally filled their orders, and the receipts continuing liberal, an easy feeling was developed, and closing rates were fully 25c ℔ 100 lbs lower than at the opening of the market. The inquiry was of on local account, and trading was slow at $3.00@3.25 for common thin mixed lots; at $3.50@3.75 for medium, and at $4.00@5.00 for good to extra.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 16.

Vessels were in active demand, and rates have advanced 50c, as follows:

Manistee	$ 4.50
Muskegon	3.50@....
Menominee	4.00@....
Pentwater	4.25@4.75
Ludington	4.25
Oconto	5.00@....
Green Bay	4.00@....
Grand River	4.00@....
Whitehall	4.25@4.50

The receipts and shipments for the last 24 hours, ending at 7 o'clock this morning, were as follows:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, m	3,448	1,748
Shingles, m	320	1,554
Lath, m	85	160

AT THE YARDS—Trade at the yards was good on Saturday. A fair business was transacted in joist and scantling. The market remained nominally unchanged, and closed as follows:

First and second clear	$48.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	39.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@42.00
First and second clear siding, together	24.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@33.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@39.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	32.00@35.00
Common boards	15.00@16.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@16.00
Fencing	15.00@16.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@24.00
Timber—sawed, 12 to 16 feet	15.00@20.00
Shingles—sawed A, ℔ m	3.50@ 3.75
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	15.00@16.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.50@ 4.00
No. 1 sawed	$1.50 @2.00
A or Star	2.37½

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD—An average business was done in hardwood Saturday. Prices remained unchanged, as follows:

Oak (dry)	$25.00@40.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	15.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter-tops (select)	1.00@ 1.50
Flooring, 6 in. grooved and matched	75.00
Axles	60@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	55@ 60
Hickory	50.00@75.00

WHITEWOOD—A good day was experienced in the whitewood trade. Prices closed as follows:

Box boards	$35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@35.00
Culls	15.00@16.00

LUMBER AFLOAT—The receipts were very liberal on Saturday, and quite a number of cargoes changed hands. A large fleet was expected today, but, up to our going to press, had not put in their appearance. Joists and scantling remained firm at published prices. The market closed as follows:

Good to choice mill-run lumber	17.00@18.50
Common strips and boards	12.50@16.50
Common mixed lumber	12.00@12.50
Joist and scantling	10.50@11.00
Shingles	3.00@ 3.15
Lath	3.25
Pickets	8.00@ 9.00

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 16—11 a. m.—Flour, 29s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 11s 4d; spring, 11s@11s 9d; white, 12s 6d@13s 3d. Corn, 28s 3d. Pork, 50s. Lard, 39s.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 16—1 p. m.—Unchanged.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 16.—5-20s of '62, 96⅛.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—Rentes, 52 francs 55 centimes.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Consols—Money, 92⅞; account, 92⅞; 5-20s of '65, 90⅞; do '67, 93; 10-40s, 87⅛; new 5s, 88⅞; Erie, 40⅞. Turpentine, 39s@39s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 16.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling upland, 9⅝d; Orleans, 10⅛d; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet; California white wheat, average quality, 12s 4d@12s 6d; red winter, 11s 4d. Flour, 29s 6d. Corn, 28s 3d. Cheese, 65s. Cumberland middles, 34s 6d. Short ribs, 37s.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Business was fairly active with the commission houses, but the jobbers are generally quiet. The market for cotton goods shows more strength, and has an advancing tendency. Pepperell, Laconia, and Langdon brown and bleached sheetings and shirtings have been advanced in price by the agents. Sheetings are about 2½c per yard higher. Flannels, blankets, and woolens are active, and the advanced prices are sustained. Foreign goods are quiet and without change in prices. Dry goods importations for the week, one and a quarter millions.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—COTTON — In limited demand; middling upland, 19⅞c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and steady. Receipts, 23,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.75@6.10; common to good extra, $6.85@6.95; good to choice, $7.00@7.70; white wheat do, $7.75@8.65; St. Louis, $7.00@11.00. Rye flour firm at $4.75@6.30. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and higher; receipts, 184,000 bu; No. 3 Chicago spring, $1.40; common No. 2 do, $1.43½@1.44; Northwestern spring, in store, 1.47@1.48; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.51; winter red Western, $1.60@1.65; white Western, $1.75@1.90. Rye nominally unchanged. Barley fairly active; choice Western, 95c. Malt quiet. Corn heavy and lower; receipts, 304,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 63@63½c; sail do 63¼@64c; high mixed, nearly yellow, 64½c. Oats active and firm; receipts, 28,000 bu; new mixed Western, 48@49½c; old do 48@50c; white 47@50c; black Western 43@46c.

EGGS—Firm; Western 29c.

SPIRITS—Turpentine firmer at 60½@61c. Rosin quiet and unchanged.

TALLOW—Firm at 9@9½c.

WHISKY—Firm; Western 29c.

BAGGING—Dull and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm. Sugar dull; fair to good refining, 9⅛@10c. Molasses steady. Rice firm.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 14½c; refined, 27½@28c.

TURPENTINE—Weak at 61@61½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; mess $14.75@15.00; prime mess, $15.00. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Lard quiet and unchanged.

BUTTER—Quiet.

CHEESE—Dull at 11@15c.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 95c.

LEATHER—Firm, at $[illegible]. Wool—Active and higher; fall clip, California, @30c; spring do, 26c; pulled, 45@60c; tubbed, [illegible].

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Nov. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour [illegible]. Wheat dull; sales 7,500 bu No. 2 Western at [illegible]. Corn quiet; sales 35,000 bu No. 2 Western and [illegible] at 48c, and by sample at 47c. Oats dull. Barley dull; sales 2,000 bu Western at 85c.

FREIGHTS—Dull; navigation prospects [illegible] by the storm.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.13; No. 2, $1.07. Corn firm; No. 2, 33½c. Oats firm; No. 2, 23½c. Rye scarce and firm; No. 1, 58c. Barley firm; No. 2, 68c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 11c; to Oswego, [illegible].

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, [illegible] bu; barley, 9,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, [illegible] bu; barley, 500.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 16.—COTTON—[illegible] firm; middling, 18½c; low middling [illegible].

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm, at [illegible]. Corn meal dull and unchanged. Corn in fair demand and higher, at 60@62c. Oats dull and unchanged.

HAY—Firm and unchanged.

BRAN—Active at $22.00.

PROVISIONS—Bulk meats dull and drooping; shoulders, 5¼@5½c; sides, 8⅞@8⅜c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 16.—TOBACCO—Active and firm at full prices; sales, 45 hhds.

FLOUR—Quiet on orders; fair local demand; [illegible] little doing.

PROVISIONS—Steady; mess pork held at [illegible]; shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 7c; clear sides, [illegible] ¼c higher, packed, for round lots. Lard—Choice in tierces, 8½c; kegs, 9@9½c.

HOGS—Steady, at $3.75@4.10 for light to [illegible]; receipts, 4,600.

WHISKEY—Steady at 90c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat—In active demand, and firm; No. 2 spring, $1.19; No. 4 fall, $1.42; No. 3 [illegible] held at $1.60 at the close. Corn steady; No. 2, 32@33c, on east track. Oats—Dull and scarce; No. 2, 25c. Barley dull; No. 2, 58c. Rye—No sales.

WHISKEY—Firm at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; new mess, $14.00@15.00. Bulk meats lower; small lots packed shoulders, 4½c; clear sides, 7⅜c. Bacon lower; shoulders, 6½c; clear sides, 10½c. Lard—prime new steam, 7½c.

HOGS—Steady at $3.60@3.90. Receipts, [illegible].

CATTLE—Quiet at $3.60@6.00.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat, corn, oats, rye, and barley dull and nominal.

OILS—Quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet, $13.00 spot, $12.75 seller December. Lard quiet; kettle, 7⅞c; steam, [illegible]. Bulk meats steady; shoulders, 4¼c; clear rib, [illegible]; clear sides, 7c bid; all partially cured and [illegible] higher for packed. Bacon quiet; old shoulders, [illegible]; 5¾c; new clear rib, 10c; clear, 10⅝c; sugar-cured hams, 16@17c.

HOGS—Quiet, at $3.80@4.05.

WHISKEY—Dull, at 90c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour [illegible]. Nothing done in any kind of grain.

PETROLEUM—Refined in fair demand; [illegible] standard white, [illegible]; 24@24½c for prime white, car lots.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Nov. 16.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; extra, $1.72½; No. 1, $1.63½; amber, $1.48. Corn quiet, 45@45½c. Oats, 30c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, [illegible] bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, [illegible] bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Nov. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour [illegible]. Wheat firm; amber Michigan, $1.53½; No. 1 red, $1.52½@1.53; No. 2 do, $1.42½@1.43. Corn [illegible] unchanged. Oats steady; No. 1, 34c; [illegible].

FREIGHTS—Quiet and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour 2,000 brls; wheat, [illegible] bu; corn, 29,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, [illegible] bu; corn, 17,000 bu; oats, none.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour [illegible] super, $4.75@5.75; extras, $5.75@6.25; Wisconsin and Minnesota, $7.50@8.25. Wheat dull; red Western, $1.65@1.68; amber, $1.74@1.83; white, $1.[illegible]. Rye steady at 70@80c. Corn dull; yellow, 65@66c; mixed, 61c. Oats dull; white, 43@45c; mixed, 42c.

WHISKEY—95½@96c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn steady and firm; mixed, 65@66c; white, 70c. Oats, 46c.

PROVISIONS—Pork to arrive is offered at $14.[illegible]; buyers. Others unchanged.

STERLING—12½; sight, ½ discount.

GOLD—113¼.

COTTON—Unchanged at yesterday's quotations; 3,000 bales. Receipts, 6,435 bales. Exports—Coastwise, 689 bales; to the Continent, 1,445 bales; stock, 127,077 bales.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quotations barely nominal. Wheat active, and grades higher; choice amber, $2.00; good to prime red, $1.80@1.90. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats firmer; mixed Western, 39@41c; white, 42@43c.

PROVISIONS AND BUTTER—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Scarce and firm at 96c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Nov. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull at 1 Sheboygan spring, $1.48. Corn quiet.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED — Nov. 16.

Stmr Muskegon, Manitowoc, 251 brls flour, [illegible] wheat, and sundries.

Stmr Muskegon, Milwaukee, 280 brls flour, [illegible] fish, 11 pkgs butter.

Prop Potomac, Buffalo, 454 bars railroad iron, [illegible] rails.

Prop G. J. Truesdell, Green Bay, 1,200 [illegible] tons iron, 1,500 m staves, 300 pkgs fish.

Brig Commerce, Erie, 478 tons coal.

Brig J. M. Hill, Manistee, 180 m lumber.

Schr Stafford, Grindstone City, 400 tons grindstones.

Brig Roscius, Saginaw, 191 m lumber.

Schr A. J. Morey, Lincoln, 150 m lumber, [illegible].

Schr Cornelia, Menominee, 215 m lumber, [illegible].

Schr Mary, Grand Haven, 70 cords wood.

Schr J. O. Moss, Muskegon, 160 m lumber.

Schr Z. G. Simmons, Manistee, 140 m lumber.

Schr Phoenix, Manistee, 200 m lumber.

Schr Hamilton, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.

Schr T. Y. Avery, Oconto, 220 m lumber.

Schr John Tibbetts, Muskegon, 140 m lumber.

Schr Mag Thompson, 145 m lumber.

Scow Hercules, Sheboygan, 1,800 pork barrels.

Scow Rowena, White Lake, 100 m lumber.

Scow Annie Tomine, Manistee, 120 m lumber.

Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, 30 brls flour, [illegible] butter, 18 bushels potatoes, and sundries.

Prop Annie Aders, Ahnepee, 6 m lumber, [illegible].

Bark Hans Crocker, Menominee, 280 m lumber.

Bark Cleveland, Menominee, 130 m lumber, [illegible].

Brig Fashion, Menominee, 180 m lumber.

Schr Little Belle, Ludington, 115 m lumber.

Schr R. Mott, Oconto, 170 m lumber, 30 m lath.

Schr Australia, Manistee, 5,000 telegraph poles, [illegible] posts, 70 cords wood.

Schr Pilot, Pensaukee, 100 m lumber.

Schr Hattie Fisher, Grand Haven, 60 m lumber.

Schr Kewaunee, 92 cords wood.

Schr Mystic, Muskegon, 160 m lumber.

Schr Jessie Phillips, Manistee, 190 m lumber.

Schr Rainbow, Cleveland, 450 tons coal.

Schr Norman, Little Sturgeon, 230 m lumber, [illegible] shingles.

Schr Mary, Cedar River, 150 m lumber.

Schr C. Harrison, White Lake, 125 m lumber, [illegible] lath.

Schr Coral, Ludington, 95 m lumber, 25 m lath.

Schr Honest John, Muskegon, 100 m lumber.

Schr H. Rand, Kewaunee, 2,596 railroad ties.

Schr Ralph Campbell, Menominee, 200 m lumber, [illegible] lath.

Schr Golden Fleece, Buffalo, 700 tons coal.

Schr B. B. King, Mathews Pier, 70 cds wood.

Schr Sea Gem, Little Sturgeon, 960 m shingles.

Schr Liberty, Manistee, 80 m lumber.

Schr Senator, Buffalo, 500 tons coal.

Schr Antares, Muskegon, 90 m lumber, 20 cds wood.

Schr Petrel, Muskegon, 145 m lumber.

Schr L. B. Shepard, Cheboygan, 165 m lumber, [illegible] lath.

Schr Amaranth, Cleveland, 500 tons coal.

Scow Grand Haven, Grand Haven, 100 m lumber.

Scow M. Dixon, Portage Lake, 60 m lumber.

Barge Contest, Muskegon, 150 m lumber, 500 m lath.

Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, 140 m lumber, [illegible] lath.

CLEARED — Nov. 16.

Stmr Muskegon, Manitowoc, sundries.

Prop G. J. Truesdell, Marquette, 40 tons hams, [illegible] butter, 498 bu oats, 8 brls buckwheat flour, sundries.

Prop Potomac, Buffalo, 20,000 bu barley, [illegible] corn, 500 brls flour, 76 bales broom corn, [illegible] timothy seed, and sundries.

Schr City of Grand Bay, Cleveland, 22,877 bu wheat.

Schr W. J. Preston, Oswego, 18,107 bu corn.

Barge J. M. Hill, Manistee, 75,000 bu oats.

Prop Colorado, Buffalo, 40,000 bu wheat, 4,000 bu [illegible] 7 bales broomcorn, 103 pkgs butter, and sundries.

Prop Java, Buffalo, 27,000 bu oats, 25,000 bu [illegible] 15,000 bu wheat.

Schr Russian, Port Colborne, 19,000 bu corn.

Barge Mars, Ludington, 156 brls flour, 65 brls pork, brls beef, and sundries.

Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, sundries.

Brig Fashion, Menominee, 50 brls pork, and [illegible].

Schr C. Harrison, White Lake, 10 brls flour, [illegible] drles.

Schr S. T. Atwater, Buffalo, 19,217 bu wheat.

Schr Kate Winslow, Buffalo, 45,000 bu corn.

Scow Hercules, Carrolton, sundries.

Scow South Haven, South Haven, 1,500 bu oats.

Bark Cleveland, Menominee, 15 brls flour, [illegible] and sundries.

Schr Norman, Pensaukee, 75 brls beef, [illegible] and sundries.

Schr Reed Case, Buffalo, 20,216 bu corn.

Schr Thos. S. Mott, Oconto, 10,000 bu oats, [illegible] beef, 100 brls pork, and sundries.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—Charters were: Chicago—To Ogdensburgh—Schr Stafford, [illegible] at 17c. To Buffalo—Schr Champion, [illegible] 11c; schr S. D. Caldwell, wheat at 11½c; [illegible] Lucinda Van Valkenburg, wheat at 10½c; [illegible] at one house down town; schr D. [illegible] barley on p. t.; schr K. Winslow, corn, [illegible] day afternoon, at 9c; schr Delaware, [illegible].

[illegible] grain at through rates. Capacity, 150,000 bu; corn, capacity, 59,000 bu; [illegible] capacity, 35,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 16.—Grain freights [illegible] firmer, and rates are quotable at 10½c [illegible] wheat per sail to Buffalo, and 15c to [illegible]. The schrs Comrade and Margaret [illegible] take wheat to Port Colborne at 11c. [illegible] Oneida takes 26,000 bu oats to Buffalo [illegible] New York through rate.

PORT ITEMS.

[illegible] Wind from the northeast.

—Seaman's wages, $3 per day.

—The bark Northwest is discharging her [illegible] Robert Law's coal yard.

—The bark Golden Fleece arrived here to [illegible] a load of coal. She makes another trip [illegible].

—The bark Hans Crocker and the schooner [illegible] Meadoris have stripped and gone into winter quarters.

—The steamer Muskegon has arrived [illegible] a cargo of flour and railroad iron. She [illegible] discharging at the Goodrich docks.

MISCELLANEOUS MARINE ITEMS.

The scow Supply is laid up at Milwaukee.

—The schooner Mary Nau is undergoing repairs at Fort Howard.

—The North Pier at Kewaunee was damaged during the recent gale.

—The Green Bay steamer Dunlap is [illegible] stripped and converted into a barge.

—The schooner Parker, ashore at Manistee, [illegible] been abandoned for the season.

—The trip between here and Buffalo has [illegible] been made in five days by the bark Peneaula.

—An Oswego special reports the sinking [illegible] schooner William John near there [illegible] cargo of peas; no lives lost.

—The schooner A. Medbury, which was [illegible] down and sunk in Lake Michigan, is, doubtless, beyond recovery. She lies in eighteen feet [illegible]. She was built at Vermillion by B. [illegible] in 1855, and was 226 tons burden, old [illegible].

—The wreckers who left Detroit some [illegible] weeks since to look into the situation of the propeller Galena, which went ashore near [illegible] Bay, have been heard from. The [illegible] are entirely broken up. Although the [illegible] her machinery will be attended with [illegible] difficulty, the undertaking has by no means [illegible] abandoned.

—C. Van Riper, keeper of the light at B[illegible] Island, and Martin Egan, of St. Catherines, [illegible] seaman, attempted to make Mackinac in [illegible] small boat of the schooner Howland, to procure the assistance of the tug Leviathan for [illegible] vessel. The boat has since been found [illegible] up on the beach, its inmates having found a watery grave. Egan was mate of the Howland.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Nov. 16.—PASSED UP—Prop Rocket, [illegible]. PASSED DOWN—Props Phil Sheridan, M. J[illegible], [illegible] Puckett and barge; schrs Maxwell, M. Stalker, [illegible] Champion, Riverside, Young America, J. [illegible], [illegible] andora, S. A. Wood.

WIND—Southwest.

DETROIT, Nov. 16.—PASSED DOWN—Props G[illegible], Campbell, Ensata, Empire State, Chicago, [illegible] Young, Roanoke; schrs Kate L. Bruce, Montana, [illegible] Baker, L. W. Perry, Lime Rock, Orient.

PASSED UP—Schr Maria.

WIND—Southwest, strong.

WELLS---BUTLER.

Reply of David A. Wells to General B. F. Butler on "Incidental Protection."

NORWICH, Conn., Oct. 1, [illegible].

To William Downs, Secretary Boston Young Men's Free Trade Association:

SIR: In a letter addressed to you by General Butler, under date of Sept. 15, 1872, there [illegible] certain statements touching the effect of [illegible] protective tariff policy which are so wholly [illegible] warranted that they ought not to be allowed to circulate without challenge and refutation. [illegible] no friend of free trade or revenue reform [illegible] our immediate vicinity has as yet volunteered [illegible] for such service, I propose, with your permission, to undertake it.

General Butler, in the outset, says that he is "not in favor of a tariff for protection [illegible] for revenue only," he nevertheless thinks [illegible] levying duties "due discrimination should [illegible] made to give incidental aid" to certain industries, [illegible] and then proceeds to illustrate what he understands by "incidental aid," and what he [illegible] to have been the specific benefit derived therefrom. It would be an interesting problem for General Butler to explain where the revenue [illegible] to come from when the protection begins [illegible] disprove the allegation that "[illegible] protection begins revenue ends." [illegible] such illustration he [illegible] to articles, "worsted lastings" and [illegible]; "on the import of the first of which [illegible], is from 80 to 90 per cent *ad valorem* [illegible] the last more than 120 per cent—the [illegible] average duty on "champagne" being about [illegible] per cent; on "silk velvets," 60 per cent [illegible] "French brandy," 100 per cent. To understand what General Butler understands by "incidental aid" under the tariff? Now for what he knows and thinks concerning the benefit accruing [illegible] such aid! Allowing him to state his own case, he says: "Up to within a few years, [illegible] piece of worsted lasting, such as is largely [illegible] in ladies' shoes, was made in this country. [illegible] single manufactory was started, which [illegible] not have been without the [illegible] protection given by the [illegible], and this reduced the price of all such lasting [illegible] the American shoe manufacturer and consumer one-third, although the amount of [illegible] made here is very inconsiderable. This [illegible] information on which I place the most [illegible] perfect reliance." I am most happy that General Butler admits that he does not thus aver [illegible] his own knowledge, for it permits me [illegible] without being personal, that the above [illegible] ment in its essential feature—the reduction [illegible] price—does not embody even so much as [illegible] grains of truth. That this must be so, reasoning [illegible] on general principle, will become evident to any one who will reflect and [illegible] for a moment on the involved conditions and circumstances. Lasting or serge [illegible] similar fabric used for like purposes are not the exclusive products of any one [illegible] locality, and their manufacture does not depend on the possession of any extraordinary skill [illegible] secret; and if at any time within the last [illegible] twenty years any one English manufacturer would not have sold lasting or serge, except at an extraordinary profit of 33⅓ per cent over and above a living profit, it is reasonable to presume that other Englishmen would. And if all [illegible] Englishmen had combined, then the French [illegible] manufactures might have been fallen back on, [illegible] the English and French had jointly refused to do business except on this particular and [illegible] ordinary basis of profit, then the Germans, the Austrians, and the Belgians were ready to take the market. So that, if the statement of General Butler's informant be true, it necessarily implies that, as soon as the English, French, German, Belgian, and Austrian manufacturers learned that one insignificant establishment, calculated to supply but the [illegible] fraction of the demand of our market, had established in the United States, they immediately got together in convention, and unanimously resolved, that, henceforth, for the purpose of strangling such formidable competition, they would abate the price of their products one-third,—not alone to their American, but also to their European, consumers. On general principles, therefore, the statement that the price of lastings has been reduced in the United States one-third through the agency referred to, is on its face an absurd hypothesis. But there is no necessity for resorting to hypothesis to determine truth, when the facts are readily obtainable. And these are as follows: 1. The quantity of lastings manufactured in the United States is too inconsiderable, as compared with the amount consumed, to have any effect in determining the price of [illegible] market. 2. The price of imported lastings in the United States is now and always has been the price in the European market, plus the cost of freights, interest, commissions, and latterly [illegible] gold premium added. 3. The price of American lasting is regulated by the price of, and in the main follows the price of the imported article. And to show how slight are the variations in these prices, we submit the following from a letter of a [illegible] dealer under date of Sept. 21, 1872: "[illegible] coarser grades, as for eleven-thread, [illegible] American, being a little wider and heavier than the foreign, sells for about the same price as the foreign of that number. But the finer grades, as, for instance, the fourteen-thread, not being liked as well as the foreign, sells for 2½ to 5 cents less per yard than the same number of the foreign." In 1860, with a duty of [illegible] per cent, the price of a fourteen-thread lasting in the United States was about 67½ cents per yard; but for the past two years the price of the same article, costing 10 per cent in Great Britain, but with a duty of [illegible] 80 to 90 per cent on its importation, averaged about $1 per yard, currency. [illegible] the price of lasting, in common with the price of most other [illegible] fabrics, has experienced a marked decline [illegible] 1860, cannot be questioned. Thus, in 1860 the price of a fourteen-thread lasting, as already stated, was about 10 per cent in excess of the average price of the same article in the Boston market in 1870-71; and in 1864, when gold ranged from 151 to 285, lastings which now sell in the Boston market for $1 per yard, currency, commanded $2, $2.40, and upwards. Now protectionists are very fond of the trick of comparing current and former prices of [illegible] and then claiming that the reduction which has been experienced during the last ten years

...—Firmer at ... for crop of ...
...71.
LEATHER—Firm, at $28.00@30.00; Orinoco ...
WOOL—Active and higher; fall clip, California ... 30c; spring do, 28c; pulled, 45@60c; tubbed, ...
GROCERIES—Coffee firm. Sugar dull; fair to ... ning, 9¼@10c. Oats, 9½@10¼c. Molasses ... firm.
PETROLEUM—Crude, 14½c; refined, 27¾@28¼c.
TURPENTINE—Weak at 61@62c.
PROVISIONS—Pork dull; mess $15.75@15.85; ... $15.00. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Lard ... unchanged.
BUTTER—Quiet.
CHEESE—Dull at 11@15c.
WHISKEY—Quiet at 95c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Nov. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour ... wheat dull; sales 7,500 bu No. 2 Western at ... corn quiet; sales 35,000 bu No. 2 Western and Toledo ... 46c, and by sample at 47c. Oats dull. Barley dull ... sales 2,000 bu Western at 85c.
... —Dull; navigation prospects not ... the storm.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour ... and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.18; No. 2, ... 07. Corn firm; No. 2, 32½c. Oats firm; No. 2, ... Rye scarce and firm; No. 1, 53c. Barley firm; ... 2, 68c.
FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 11c; to Oswego, 15c.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 78,000 bu; ... barley, 9,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 100,000 bu; ... barley, 400.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 16.—COTTON—In fair demand and ... middling, 18¼c; low middling, ...
BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm, at $5.50@8.50. Corn-meal dull and unchanged. Corn in fair demand and ... at 60@62c. Oats dull and unchanged.
HAY—Firm and unchanged.
BRAN—Active at $22.00.
PROVISIONS—Bulk meats dull and drooping; shoulders, 8¼@8½c; sides, 8¾@9¼c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 16.—TOBACCO—Active and ... fair prices; sales, 45 hhds.
FLOUR—Quiet on orders; fair local demand, ... little doing.
PROVISIONS—Steady; mess pork held at $14.00 (bulk) shoulders, 4¼c; clear rib, 7c; clear sides, 7½c; ... higher, packed, for round lots. Lard—... tierces, 8¼c; kegs, 9@9½c.
HOGS—Steady, at $3.75@4.10 for light to extra ... receipts, 4,610.
WHISKEY—Steady at 90c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull, unchanged. Wheat—In active demand, and ... No. 2 spring, $1.19; No. 4 fall, $1.42; No. 3 do, ... sold at $1.60 at the close. Corn steady; No. 2, ... 32@33c, on east track. Oats—Dull and nominal; ... 26c. Barley dull; No. 2, 58c. Rye—No sale.
WHISKEY—Firm at 90c.
PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; new mess, ... $15.00. Bulk meats lower; small lots packed shoulders, 4¼c; clear sides, 7¼c. Bacon lower; shoulders, 8¼c; clear sides, 10¼c. Lard ... prime new steam, 7¾c.
HOGS—Steady at $3.60@3.90. Receipts, ...
CATTLE—Quiet at $3.60@6.60.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour ... and unchanged. Wheat, corn, oats, rye, and ... dull and nominal.
OILS—Quiet and unchanged.
PROVISIONS—Pork quiet, $13.00 spot, $17.37½ ... December. Lard quiet; kettle, 7¾c; steam, ... Bulk meats steady; shoulders, 4¼c; clear rib, ... clear sides, 7c bid; all partially cured and loose; ... higher for packed. Bacon quiet; old shoulders, ... 8½c; new clear rib, 10c; clear, 10¾c; sugar cured hams, 16@17c.
HOGS—Quiet, at $3.80@4.05.
WHISKEY—Dull, at 90c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Nothing done in any kind of grain.
PETROLEUM—Refined in fair demand; 22@22½c for standard white, cash; 24@24½c for prime white in ...

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Nov. 16.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; ... $1.73½; No. 1, $1.62½; amber, $1.45. Corn steady, ... 45½c. Oats, 30c.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 15,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 15,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Nov. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat firm; amber Michigan, $1.55@1.61; No. 1 red, $1.62½@1.63; No. 2 do, $1.42½@1.43. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats steady; No. 1, 34c; No. 2, 32½c.
FREIGHTS—Quiet and unchanged.
RECEIPTS—Flour 3,000 brls; wheat, 20,000 bu; corn, 30,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 17,000 bu; oats, none.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; super, $4.75@5.75; extras, $5.75@6.25; Wisconsin and Minnesota, $7.50@8.25. Wheat dull; red Western, $1.65@1.68; amber, $1.75@1.80; white, $2.00. Rye steady at 70@80c. Corn dull; yellow, 65@66c; mixed, 64c. Oats dull; white, 42@43c; mixed, 41c.
WHISKEY—93½@94c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn and ... and firm; mixed, 65@66c; white, 70c. Oats, 45c.
PROVISIONS—Pork to arrive is offered at $15.50; ... buyers. Others unchanged.
STERLING—122; sight, ¼ discount.
GOLD—113¼.
COTTON—Unchanged at yesterday's quotations. ... 3,000 bales. Receipts, 6,435 bales. Exports—Coastwise, 669 bales; to the Continent, 1,460 bales; stock, 157,077 bales.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; quotations barely nominal. Wheat active, and choice grades higher; choice amber, $2.00; good to prime, $1.80@1.90. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats firmer; mixed Western, 39@41c; white, 41@42c. Rye unchanged.
PROVISIONS AND BUTTER—Unchanged.
WHISKEY—Scarce and firm at 96c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Nov. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull; No. 1 Sheboygan spring, $1.48. Corn quiet.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED........Nov. 16.

Stmr Muskegon, Manitowoc, 251 brls flour, 23 ... wheat, and sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Milwaukee, 230 brls flour, 6 ... fish, 11 pkgs butter.
Prop Potomac, Buffalo, 454 bars railroad iron, 400 ... rails.
Prop G. J. Truesdell, Green Bay, 1,200 shingles ... tons iron, 1,500 m staves, 300 pkgs fish.
Brig Commerce, Erie, 478 tons coal.
Brig J. M. Hill, Manistee, 180 m lumber.
Schr Stafford, Grindstone City, 400 tons grindstones.
Brig Roscius, Saginaw, 191 m lumber.
Schr A. J. Mowry, Lincoln, 150 m lumber, 200 m lath.
Schr Cornelia, Menominee, 215 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Mary, Grand Haven, 70 cords wood.
Schr J. O. Moss, Muskegon, 160 m lumber.
Schr E. G. Simons, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr Phoenix, Manistee, 200 m lumber.
Schr Hamilton, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr T. Y. Avery, Oconto, 220 m lumber.
Schr John Tibbetts, Muskegon, 140 m lumber.
Schr Mag Thompson, 145 m lumber.
Scow Hercules, Sheboygan, 1,800 pork barrels.
Scow Rowena, White Lake, 100 m lumber.
Scow Annie Tomine, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, 30 brls flour, 25 packages butter, 18 bushels potatoes, and sundries.
Prop Annie Adera, Ahnapee, 6 m lumber, 57 cds wood.
Bark Hans Crocker, Menominee, 280 m lumber.
Bark Cleveland, Menominee, 130 m lumber, 2,500 posts.
Brig Fashion, Menominee, 180 m lumber.
Schr Little Belle, Ludington, 115 m lumber.
Schr R. Mott, Oconto, 170 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Australia, Manistee, 6,000 telegraph poles, 1 ... posts, 70 cords wood.
Schr Pilot, Pensaukee, 100 m lumber.
Schr Hattie Fisher, Grand Haven, 60 m lumber.
Schr Kewaunee, 92 cords wood.
Schr Mystic, Muskegon, 160 m lumber.
Schr Jessie Phillips, Manistee, 180 m lumber.
Schr Rainbow, Cleveland, 450 tons coal.
Schr Norman, Little Sturgeon, 230 m lumber, ... shingles.
Schr Mary, Cedar River, 150 m lumber.
Schr C. Harrison, White Lake, 125 m lumber, ... lath.
Schr Coral, Ludington, 86 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr Honest John, Muskegon, 100 m lumber.
Schr H. Rand, Kewaunee, 2,396 railroad ties.
Schr Ralph Campbell, Menominee, 200 m lumber, ...
Schr Golden Fleece, Buffalo, 700 tons coal.
Schr R. B. King, Mathews Pier, 70 cds wood.
Schr Sea Gem, Little Sturgeon, 960 m shingles.
Schr Liberty, Manistee, 80 m lumber.
Schr Senator, Buffalo, 500 tons coal.
Schr Antares, Muskegon, 90 m lumber, 30 cds slabs.
Schr Petrel, Muskegon, 145 m lumber.
Schr L. B. Shepard, Cheboygan, 165 m lumber, ... lath.
Schr Amaranth, Cleveland, 500 tons coal.
Scow Grand Haven, Grand Haven, 100 m lumber.
Scow M. Dixon, Portage Lake, 69 m lumber.
Barge Contest, Muskegon, 150 m lumber, 500 m lath.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, 140 m lumber, ... lath.

CLEARED........Nov. 16.

Stmr Muskegon, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop G. J. Truesdell, Marquette, 40 tons hams, ... butter, 625 bu oats, 5 brls buckwheat flour, and sundries.
Prop Potomac, Buffalo, 20,000 bu barley, 10,000 ... corn, 500 brls flour, 75 bales broom corn, 25 bags timothy seed, and sundries.
Schr City of Grand Bay, Cleveland, 22,377 bu wheat.
Schr W. J. Preston, Oswego, 16,107 bu corn.
Barge J. M. Hill, Manistee, 75,000 bu oats.
Prop Colorado, Buffalo, 40,000 bu wheat, 5,000 bu ... 7 bales broomcorn, 103 pkgs butter, and sundries.
Prop Java, Buffalo, 27,000 bu oats, 25,000 bu barley, 15,000 bu wheat.
Schr Russian, Port Colborne, 12,000 bu corn.
Barge Mars, Ludington, 156 brls flour, 65 brls pork, ... brls beef, and sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, sundries.
Brig Fashion, Menominee, 50 brls pork, and sundries.
Schr C. Harrison, White Lake, 10 brls flour, and sundries.
Schr S. T. Atwater, Buffalo, 19,217 bu wheat.
Schr Kate Winslow, Buffalo, 45,000 bu corn.
Scow Hercules, Carrollton, sundries.
Scow South Haven, South Haven, 1,500 bu oats.
Bark Cleveland, Menominee, 15 brls flour, 20 pkgs ... and sundries.
Schr Norman, Pensaukee, 75 brls beef, 45 brls pork and sundries.
Schr Reed Case, Buffalo, 20,316 bu corn.
Schr Thos. S. Mott, Oconto, 10,000 bu oats, 700 ... beef, 100 brls pork, and sundries.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—Charters were: ... Chicago—To Ogdensburgh—Schr Stafford, wheat, at 17c. To Buffalo—Schr Champion, wheat at 11c; schr S. D. Caldwell, wheat at 11¼c; ... Lucinda Van Valkenburg, wheat at 10½c; ... one house down town; schr D. P. Dobbins, barley on p. t.; schr K. Winslow, corn, ... day afternoon, at 9c; schr Delaware, wheat ...

...Toledo, wheat at through rates. Capacity, 20,000 bu; corn, capacity, 59,000 bu; barley, capacity, 35,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 16.—Grain freights are a little firmer, and rates are quotable at 10½@11c on wheat per sail to Buffalo, and 16c to Oswego. The schrs Cossack and Margaret Muir will take wheat to Port Colborne at 11c. The prop Canada takes 88,000 bu oats to Buffalo at ... New York through rate.

PORT ITEMS.

Wind from the northeast.
—Seamen's wages, $3 per day.
—The bark Northwest is discharging her cargo at Robert Law's coal yard.
—The bark Golden Fleece arrived here to-day with a load of coal. She makes another trip.
—The bark Hans Crocker and the schooner Caledonia have stripped and gone into winter quarters.
—The steamer Muskegon has arrived here, with a cargo of flour and railroad iron. She is now discharging at the Goodrich docks.

MISCELLANEOUS MARINE ITEMS.

The scow Supply is laid up at Milwaukee.
—The schooner Mary Nau is undergoing repairs at Fort Howard.
—The North Pier at Kewaunee was damaged during the recent gale.
—The Green Bay steamer Dunlap is to be stripped and converted into a barge.
—The schooner Parker, ashore at Manistee, has been abandoned for the season.
—The trip between here and Buffalo has just been made in five days by the bark Pensaukee.
—An Oswego special reports the sinking of the schooner William John near there with a cargo of peas; no lives lost.
—The schooner A. Medbury, which was run down and sunk in Lake Michigan, is, doubtless, beyond recovery. She lies in eighteen feet of water. She was built at Vermillion by B. Parker in 1855, and was 226 tons burden, old style.
—The wreckers who left Detroit some two weeks since to look into the situation of the propeller Galena, which went ashore near Thunder Bay, have been heard from. The steamer was entirely broken up. Although the rescuing of her machinery will be attended with much difficulty, the undertaking is by no means been abandoned.
—C. Van Riper, keeper of the light at Beaver Island, and Martin Egan, of St. Catherines, a seaman, attempted to make Mackinac in the small boat of the schooner Howland, to procure the assistance of the tug Leviathan for that vessel. The boat has since been found bottom up on the beach, its inmates having found a watery grave. Egan was mate of the Howland.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Nov. 16.—PASSED UP—Prop Rocket.
PASSED DOWN—Props Phil Sheridan, M. Jarecki, Pickett and barge; schrs Maxwell, M. Stalker, America, Champion, Riverside, Young America, J. Magee, Condora, S. A. Wood.
WIND—Southwest.
DETROIT, Nov. 16.—PASSED DOWN—Props Gordon, Campbell, Russia, Empire State, Chicago, Annie Young, Roanoke; schrs Kate L. Bruce, Montauk, T. Baker, L. W. Perry, Lime Rock, Orient.
PASSED UP—Schr Maria.
WIND—Southwest, strong.

WELLS---BUTLER.

Reply of David A. Wells to General B. F. Butler on "Incidental Protection."

NORWICH, Conn., Oct. 1, 1872.

To Stilson Dounie, Secretary Boston Young Men's Free Trade Association:

SIR: In a letter addressed to you by General Butler, under date of Sept. 15, 1872, there are certain statements touching the effect of our protective tariff policy which are so wholly unwarranted that they ought not to be allowed to circulate without challenge and refutation; and as no friend of free trade or revenue reform in your immediate vicinity has as yet volunteered such service, I propose, with your permission, to undertake it.

General Butler, in the outset, says that while he is "not in favor of a tariff for protection, but for revenue only," he nevertheless thinks that in levying duties "due discrimination should be made to give incidental aid" to certain industries, and then proceeds to illustrate what he understands by "incidental aid," and what he knows to have been the specific benefit derivable therefrom. It would be an interesting problem for General Butler to explain where the revenue is to come from when the protection begins, and to "approve the allegation that 'where protection begins revenue ends.'" And as such illustration he selects the articles "worsted lastings" and "bunting;" on the import of the first of which the duty, is from 80 to 90 per cent *ad valorem*, and on the last more than 120 per cent—the existing average duty on "champagne" being about 63 per cent; on "silk velvets," 60 per cent; and on "French brandy," 100 per cent. So much for what General Butler understands by "incidental aid" under the tariff! Now for what he knows and thinks concerning the benefit accruing from such aid! Allowing him to state his own case, he says: "Up to within a few years, not a piece of worsted lasting, such as is largely used for ladies' shoes, was made in this country. A single manufactory was started, which would have been without the incidental protection given by the tariff, and this reduced the price of all such lasting to the American shoe manufacturer and consumer one-third, although the amount of lastings made here is very inconsiderable. This I have from information on which I place the most perfect reliance." I am most happy that General Butler admits that he does not thus aver from his own knowledge, for it permits me to say, without being personal, that the above statement in its essential feature—the reduction of price—does not embody even so much as a scintilla of truth. That this must be so, reasoning on general principle, will become evident to any one who will reflect and reason for a moment on the involved conditions and circumstances. Lasting or serge (a similar fabric used for like purposes) are not the exclusive products of any one nationality, and their manufacture does not depend on the possession of any extraordinary skill or secret; and if at any time within the last ten or twenty years any one English manufacturer would not have sold lasting or serge, except for an extraordinary profit of 33⅓ per cent over and above a living profit, it is reasonable to presume that other Englishmen would. And if all Englishmen had combined, then the French manufactures might have been fallen back on, and if the English and French had jointly refused to do business except on this particular and extraordinary basis of profit, then the Germans, the Austrians, and the Belgians stood ready to take the market. So that, if the statement of General Butler's informant be true, it necessarily implies that, as soon as the English, French, German, Belgian, and Austrian wool'en manufacturers learned that one insignificant establishment, calculated to supply but the merest fraction of the demand of our market, had been established in the United States, they immediately got together in convention, and unanimously resolved, that, henceforth, for the purpose of strangling such formidable competition, they would abate the price of their products one-third,—not alone to their American, but also to their European, consumers. On general principles, therefore, the statement that the price of lastings has been reduced in the United States one-third through the agency referred to, is on its face an absurdity. But there is no necessity for resorting to hypothesis to determine truth, when the exact facts are readily obtainable. And these are as follows: 1. The quantity of lastings manufactured in the United States is too inconsiderable, as compared with the amount consumed, to have any effect in determining the price of any market. 2. The price of imported lastings in the United States is now and always has been the price in the European market, plus the duty, freights, interest, commissions, and latterly the gold premium added. 3. The price of American lasting is regulated by the producers, and in the main follows the price of the imported article. And to show how slight are the variations in these prices, we quote the following from a letter of a Boston dealer under date of Sept. 21, 1872: "For the coarser grades, as for eleven-thread, the American, being a little wider and heavier than the foreign, sells for about the same price as the foreign of that number. But the finer grades, as, for instance, the fourteen-thread, not being liked as well as the foreign, sells for 3½ to 5 cents less per yard than the same number of the foreign." In 1860, with a duty of 19 per cent, the price of a fourteen-thread lasting in the United States was about 67½ cents, gold, per yard; but for the past two years the price of the same article, costing 10 per cent less in Great Britain, but with a duty of from 80 to 90 per cent on its import, has averaged about $1 per yard, currency. That the price of lasting, in common with the price of most other woollen fabrics, has experienced a marked decline since 1866, cannot be questioned. Thus, in 1861 the price of a fourteen-thread lasting, as already indicated, was about 10 per cent in excess of the average price of the same article in the same market in 1870-'71; and in 1864, when gold ranged from 151 to 285, lastings which now sell in the Boston market for $1 per yard, currency, then commanded $2, $2.40, and upwards. Now, the protectionists are very fond of the trick of comparing current and former prices of woollens, and then claiming that the reduction which has been experienced during the last ten years is due to the influence of American protective tariffs; when the fact is that not a single article of woollens can be specified on which a reduction in price has been experienced in the United States, in respect to which a greater reduction cannot be shown to have taken place in all other civilized countries, thus proving two things: First, that the price of woollens in the United States, artificially regulated by monstrous duties, both on the goods and their components, has no more effect on the price of similar goods in Europe—diminished consumption possibly excepted—than the weight of a fly on the wheel of a carriage has in impeding the vehicle; and, second, that our high tariff itself has prevented the American people from fully enjoying that reduction in the price of woollens—due to cheaper raw material and improvements in manufacture—in which all the rest of the world during the last ten years have participated. And there is not to-day a civilized country on the face of the globe in which a man or a woman cannot clothe themselves in woollens—quality and quantity being equal—at least 50 per cent cheaper than they can in the United States. Now, if, as General Butler alleges, the capitalists engaged in the woollen business in the United States have not, for the last ten years, averaged 7 per cent upon their investments, I submit if it is not about time that a business conducted at such enormous cost to the people, and with so little profit to the manufacturers, should either be given up entirely, or else reorganized on an entirely different basis as respects tariff legislation. So much for the beneficial influence of General Butler's "incidental aid," on the price of lasting in the American market. Let us next consider how much the people of the United States have to pay annually for the luxury of a tariff of from 80 to 90 per cent on the importation of this article for the benefit of a small manufacturing interest in Massachusetts. The quality and value of the lasting (including serge) imported into the United States are not separately returned in the Treasury tables of imports; but, if we assume $1,800,000 as the gold value of the annual import, and 80 per cent *ad valorem* as the average duty collected on the same (an under rather than over-estimate in both instances) then the enhanced price which the people have to pay for their lastings, exclusive of the enhanced cost of the domestic product, is $1,440,000, gold, per annum. Or, to put the case differently, the Government of the United States, to all intents and purposes, has, in addition to all its other responsibilities, become a partner in the lasting manufacturing business, and runs one or two small enterprises at an expense to the people of over $1,500,000 currency per annum—a sum about equivalent to what it costs annually to conduct the whole foreign intercourse of the country, diplomatic, consular, &c. And then, to add to the iniquity of this matter, this large sum, collected on no plea of Governmental necessity, is assessed in the first instance in violation of every theory of protection, on the largest specific branch of domestic industry of the country—boots and shoes—thereby increasing cost, diminishing consumption, and restricting exportation, and is finally paid in the main, by the women of the country through an enhanced price of their shoes; for it is in the manufacture of women's gaiters that lasting finds its chief use and employment. General Butler, therefore, has been particularly unfortunate in selecting lasting as an example of the beneficent effect of incidental protection, for if, in the whole catalogue of tax burdens ever levied upon the people of this or any other country, there is one which more than any other is utterly indefensible, and deserves the name of a swindle and a cheat, it is this duty levied under the existing tariff on the article of lasting; and if the American people thoroughly understood the whole matter, and were alive to their true interests, they would elect any man that advocated the countenance of such impositions a good deal quicker to the State Prison than to a seat in the National Legislature. It may be that this will be regarded as harse language; but I, for one, believed that the time has fully come, when if we are to make any distinction in the nomenclature of thieving, it should be in favor of the poor devil who steals from vicious training or the pressure of necessity, rather than of those, who plunder the people under the name or guise of taxation.

A word or two next in regard to "bunting." General Butler says that "while, during the war, it (bunting) cost in England no more than it did before the war and does now, the English manufacturers put up the price to some $36 in gold, while the cost for its manufacture (the finest standard quality) was between $8 and $9 in gold." Congress, then, at the instigation, it is understood, of General Butler, put on a duty on the import of bunting of 120 per cent, which General Butler admits "was high protective"; and the consequence of which he states to have been "that a single manufactory being started, the price of the finer qualities of bunting has been brought down to $10 in gold." Now, as General Butler says he speaks of his own knowledge, I will not be so discourteous as to tell him that the above statement in respect to prices is untrue; but I will say that I hav. never been able to find a single American merchant who has any recollection of such a change of foreign prices during the war; and that the accepted and standard English prices current give the following as the wholesale prices of bunting—first quality scarlet, per piece of forty yards—for the years 1863 to 1868, inclusive; 1863, 19s 3d; 1864, 18s 2d; 1865, 18s; 1866, 18s; 1867, (the year of General Butler's incidental tariff), 17s 6d; 1868, 16s 6d. At present, the cost of the same quantity and quality of bunting in England is reported at about 20s; which would permit its import and sale in bond, free of duty, for 15 cents currency per yard. General Butler, on the other hand, under his incidental tariff of 120 per cent, sells the same quality of bunting at $12.50 per piece of 40 yards, or 31 1-10 cents per yard; generously taking not the full pound of flesh which the law allows, but just sufficient to make the subject of foreign bunting practically impossible. The upshot of all of which is, that the Government gets comparatively little revenue, and the people pay twice as much for their bunting as there is any necessity for. But General Butler appears to think that the people will find a full compensation for this increase of price in the reflection that our battles can now be fought under American bunting, whereas before the high tariff enactment they could not. In reply to this we have to say that we have never heard that the quality of our former victories was by any one considered strained for any such reason; but if it has been so, then we ought as patriots to at once take measures to see that none but soldiers of American birth carry a musket, that we shoot nothing but American lead, and above all, that we use only so much of "villainous saltpetre" as is of domestic product. And in regard to this last article we will guaranty that if General Butler will only obtain sufficient incidental protection—say 120 per cent—there will be at once built up a new branch of domestic industry, namely, that of leaching cowyards and stables, and collecting the dirt of old caves and cellars, all of which pleasant and healthful branches of domestic industry are at present neglected among us, and simply for the reason that the Hindoos, who are adepts in collecting saltpetre, will sell it cheaply, and Congress has not yet interfered to prevent their doing so. The whole matter is, however, an outrage, and it is time somebody moved in the matter.

One word more. If it is a necessity that henceforth our flags, as we go out to battle, shall bear the inscription, "Manufactured by foreigners;" or these other words, "Manufactured by General Butler under a prohibitory protective tariff of 120 per cent," I, for one, should infinitely prefer the first; and for this simple reason: It would imply the right of every American to exchange without restriction the products of his labor, and so symbolize freedom; while on the other hand, the other inscription, proclaiming that any American citizen should not be at liberty to trade with John Bull if he wished to, but must with Ben. Butler, would equally symbolize slavery. General Butler further states that "under the system of protection of the woollen mills of Massachusetts the wages of the workmen have been doubled and their hours of labor shortened one-fourth," and claims that, while these results have been due to protection, nothing equivalent can be shown to have taken place under the "partial" free-trade system. As no time in which such changes have taken place is specified, I will suppose the period referred to by General Butler to be that which has elapsed since the advancement of the tariff from a revenue to a protective basis, *i. e.*, 1861-1866; and I will freely admit that, within that time, wages have advanced greatly. But General Butler is very careful not to allude to the circumstances that within the same period almost every commodity which the workmen requires has advanced in an equal or greater ratio and that, therefore, to the great majority of laborers in this country there has been practically but little or no improvement in wages. If, moreover, it is true that wages have doubled in Massachusetts since the inauguration of the protective system, as General Butler asserts, I should be very glad, for one, to have him tell me specifically what they were before; for on page 582 of the last report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor, March, 1872, I find this statement: "That the average earnings of a majority of the skilled laborers of this State do not reach the average cost of the necessities of life,"—this average being estimated on the basis of the testimony of workmen given in the same connection. And, as a further confirmation of the utter unsoundness of General Butler's assertions, I will ask attention to the following statement, put forth in 1869 by the Crispin organization of his own Congressional district, and published in the Boston hide and leather interest. They say: "Taking all the articles needed by the shoemaker to support himself and family, and comparing the present prices with the prices of them in 1858, we find the advance is about 80 per cent. In the same section (namely, Massachusetts), and during the same period, the advance in shoemakers' wages has been 50 per cent." We see, therefore, that the shoemakers' condition, financially, must be worse than it was ten years ago, since the cost of the commodities required for his living and support has increased largely, while wages have not increased in the same proportion. And, curiously enough, in this same manifesto, these constituents of General Butler denounce this duty on the import of lastings as wholly prejudicial to their interests as shoemakers. General Butler professes ignorance of what has been accomplished in free-trade Great Britain, during the last ten years, in ameliorating the condition of the laborer. I will, therefore, tell him that the average increase of wages, as measured by their purchasing power of commodities, has been comparatively greater in that country, during the last ten years, than it has in the United States; that the hours of labor in Great Britain have been greatly shortened; and, finally, as showing more forcibly than anything else the recent great improvement in the condition of the British laborer, I would ask General Butler's attention to the following table, published during the present year by Leone Levi, and showing the comparative *per capita* consumption by the British people of certain imported articles in 1860 and 1870 respectively:

Articles.	1860.	1870.
Bacon and ham, brls. per head	1.28	1.98
Butter, brls. per head	3.26	4.15
Cheese, brls. per head	2.24	3.67
Corn wheat, flour, brls. per head	118.86	124.39
Sugar, raw, brls. per head	33.11	41.93
Sugar, refined, brls. per head	1.03	5.53
Tea, brls. per head	2.67	3.81
Tobacco, brls. per head	1.22	1.34
Rice, brls. per head	1.41	6.74
Wine, gals	0.23	0.49

Now I challenge General Butler to show any such result as this, or any approximative thereto, during any period in the United States when protection has been the dominant fiscal policy of the Government. Did space suffice, it would give me pleasure to equally illustrate how much General Butler knows of the beneficent influence of our existing system of legal-tender currency, but in default thereof I await another opportunity. I am yours, most respectfully,

DAVID A. WELLS.

RELIEF FOR BOSTON.

The Chicago Donation.

From the Boston Journal, Nov. 13.

The fact that $100,000 have already been raised in Chicago for the relief of our sufferers by the fire, is so marvellous that gratitude is in danger of being confused by the extraordinary associations it suggests. Never was there such a case of bread being thrown upon the waters and returning ere many days. Only a little over a year ago, in the crisis of a general solicitude which none of us can ever forget, we hurried our contributions to Chicago. We hoped they would help to keep her people alive, till they should get fairly started in the long, weary work of rebuilding their city. And now, out of their abundance, they are sending a glorious sum, in charge of a glorious Committee, for the relief of Boston! That they *can* do such a thing at this time is as encouraging to all our business sufferers as the fact that they have the heart to do it is grateful and refreshing to us all.

Let us add that the innumerable evidences of sympathy and charity which have been invoked throughout the country by our misfortune have not failed of heartfelt appreciation here, though our New England reserve may affect its public recognition. Boston is not such a centre of kinship and investments, spreading over the whole country, as Chicago was. Our business relations were built up, like the burnt warehouses, high and narrow, comparatively speaking; and besides, it was said that Boston was cold and unsympathetic. We want no better proof of the groundlessness of such insinuations than the keen and eager interest, the generous outpouring of sympathy, the prompt offers of aid, and the noble contributions that have been evoked on every hand by this great calamity. To each and all of our donors we return our warmest, heartiest thanks, with the assurance that the donations will be discreetly used, and the good wishes will all be funded in grateful hearts, whether they are ever needed in return by the benefactors or not.

From the Boston Advertiser, Nov. 13.

Before the firemen had been successful in hemming in the fire so that they could assure us that it should spread no further, Chicago, which suffered so much more than we only thirteen months ago, telegraphed the Mayor that she would send us help. Other cities speedily followed with generous offers of assistance. We have not seen any of the replies made to these despatches, but we learn from Chicago that Mayor Gaston has telegraphed to the Mayor of that city that Boston will gratefully accept pecuniary assistance. We can appreciate the feeling which prompted the Mayor's reply. We do not wish to seem ungracious when friends, far and near, are so generous. But we think the language used was calculated to convey a wrong impression. We cannot imagine how the money to be sent us can properly be used. Up to the middle of yesterday forenoon, but twenty-five applications had been made at Chardon street for relief in consequence of the fire. The district destroyed included but a small number of dwelling-houses. We do not believe that $100,000 in all would be insufficient to make good all the property of the poorer classes which was destroyed by the fire. Should millions be given us it would be a misappropriation of it to bestow it upon others than these poor people. We could not grant the use of it to merchants; we ought not to use it to give food and clothing to persons who are simply thrown out of employment, and who will very likely get other occupation.

Boston is exceedingly grateful, and her people have been greatly touched by the universal expressions of sympathy in our great misfortune. Were the case different we should most thankfully accept aid in doing what we might be unable to do for ourselves. But the truth is that the sufferers in Boston are well-to-do merchants, or are at least left with credit and enterprise to start again. It would require five times the sum given to Chicago to set them back into anything like the condition they were a week ago. This we could not ask, and could not accept if tendered. The absolute distress is by no means sufficient to call forth any outside contributions. The city is amply able to take care of them. We trust, therefore, that if the reported assurances of our willingness to accept aid for the poor have been given, they will be recalled, with the heartiest expressions of our gratitude to those who have offered help, for their good will.

There is one kind of help which merchants in other cities can give, and about accepting which there might be no scruples. Our merchants have lost their stocks of goods. They need all the help which both their debtors and their creditors can give them. From the former prompt payments, from the latter accommodation. We can get through without inflicting a blow on the business interests of the country, if we receive generous treatment from those with whom we have relations. It is quite as important that the customers of Boston merchants be not only assured of our ability to serve them, but persuaded to continue to buy here. In a very short time our stocks will be fully replenished, and our merchants will maintain their well-established reputation for promptness and fair dealing. This is the really important point for the people of other cities to consider, and while we have no doubt that their generosity will induce them to favor those who need it, as far as they can, we of Boston are sure that under no circumstances will they suffer the calamity that has befallen them to cripple their power of doing business, or to seriously diminish its amount for a very long time.

SUFFERINGS OF A NOTED PHILANTHROPIST.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

The assets of the Firemen's Insurance Company, of this city, were nearly all converted into cash some time ago; since which, Mr. Scammon, the custodian, has had over $200,000 of the funds of this Company in his keeping, merely waiting a proper order for its disbursement. The assignee of this Company is certainly very derelict in duty in not relieving Mr. Scammon from the embarrassment he rests under in his desire to have the money divided at once among the policy-holders. No one knows better than himself their needs for means, at this season of the year, to purchase family necessaries, and to pay their subscriptions for the *Inter-Ocean*; and yet, to be obliged, as he is, to withhold this money, due to so many, and that from the want of a mere formality in a negligent officer, is sorely wringing the great heart of this philanthropist of two cities. Though policy-holders, many of whom are known to be in necessitous circumstances, may suffer on, as they have up to this time, uncomplainingly, the vicarious distress to which Mr. Scammon is being subjected, through no fault of his own, humanity demands should be relieved, though at the cost of some private *interest* of the assignee.

A POLICY-HOLDER.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15, 1872.

HYDE PARK.

Meeting of the Village Board of Trustees.

A Variety of Miscellaneous Business Transacted--Literary.

A regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of the village of Hyde Park, was held on Saturday afternoon. The following bills were ordered to be paid: Police roll for October, $618; Charnley Bros. & Co., $87.79; Chas. Reese, $20; O. Rogerson, $115.50; Carr & Kyle, $8.40; S. S. Greeley, $808.50; Beatty & Barker, $3,545.62; William Donohue, $40; A. Kleinman, $80; Chas. Creighton, $1,828.02; D. W. Gammon, $500; pay roll on Fort Wayne Railroad ditch, $36; grading Seventy-fifth street, $320. Total, $8,002.83.

It was ordered that warrant No. 1,565 for $48.50, payable out of Town line drain fund, and warrant No. 1,670, for $121.20, payable out of Adams street improvement fund, be both indorsed "payable out of general town fund to be returned when special assessments are collected."

The Clerk was instructed to prepare ordinances for special assessments to meet deficiencies, and the following improvements will need the annexed amounts for their completion:

Oak street and Drexel avenue improvement	$ 8000
Oak street sewer and drains	1,000
Fifty-first street sewer	35,000
Forty-seventh street improvement	2,500
Town line drain	7,000
Section Twenty-five drain	3,000
Section Thirty-six drain	4,000
Adams street improvement	3,500
Adams street side drain	2,000
Chicago and Thornton road	6,000
Hyde Park avenue improvement	2,000
Michigan avenue improvement	5,000
Cottage Grove avenue improvement	4,000
Brooks street drain	1,000
Vincennes avenue improvement	1,000
Total	$86,000

The following plat was approved: Oakwood subdivision of the north ½ of the south ½ of the south ½ of the northeast quarter of Section 2, T. 38, N. R., 14 E.

The following were referred for examination: C. Bartow's subdivision of Block 1, in Walker & Stinson's subdivision of the west ½ of the southwest ¼ of Section 2, T. 38, N. R., 14 E. Klinger's subdivision of the north 4 acres of the southeast ¼ of the northeast ¼ of the northwest ¼ of Section 10, T. 37, N. R., 14 E. Hark de Jong's subdivision of part of the southwest ¼ of the southwest ¼ of Section 10, T. 37, N. R., 14 E.

The following bills were presented and referred to the Committees:

Northwestern Gas and Water Pipe Company	$1,129.80
John D. Gardiner, Fifty-first Street Pier	564.89
Inter-Ocean, advertising	97.20
Beach & Barnard, printing	32.80
Ely, Burnham & Bartlett, copying	15.00
George W. Wheeler, entering specials	37.50
14 bills and pay-rolls on locals	1,854.97
Total	$4,730.36

The Commissioners reported as estimates for opening Charles avenue $6,000, and for opening Mercy avenue $12,000, and the estimates were approved.

Beatty & Barker, contractors on the Fifty-first street sewer, asked that new estimates be made of the work done as to its real value, based on the averaged diameter and proportionate price per foot, and the engineer was so instructed to make it. He reported 3,900 feet completed from Lake Michigan to a point 300 feet east of Grove Parkway.

It was resolved that R. S. Thompson, attorney, communicate with the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company in relation to their building a new bridge over their ditch at Hyde Park avenue extension, to be 48 feet wide, secured by side railing, and to be built under the direction of the Superintendent of Public Works.

It was ordered that a six-foot plank sidewalk be constructed by owners of property on the north side of Forty-ninth street, from Grove Parkway to State street, on or before Dec. 15 next, in default of which the same shall be constructed by special assessment.

Adjourned to Saturday, Nov. 23.

HYDE PARK LITERARY SOCIETY.

The following order of exercises will be observed at the meeting this evening: Music, Mr. and Misses Siebert, O'Brien and Siebert. Oration, Bartow A. Ulrich. Debate: "Resolved, That civilization demands the settlement of international differences without resort to war, on the same ground that individual differences are settled by civil tribunals without resort to personal violence." Affirmative, H. M. Wilcox, Professor Haskell; negative, Professor L. Lewis, H. K. Smith; Ladies' Department, Mrs. Knox.

FIRE DEPARTMENTS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The great Boston fire has directed our eyes again to our facilities for subduing the fire-fiend, and we naturally ask ourselves if our Fire Department has been improved any since the Great Fire. I think everybody can honestly answer "No." If we should have a conflagration such as we had last year, we would be as unable now to subdue it as we were then. Our honorable Mayor undoubtedly means well when he recommends the increase of our police force, the necessity of a few new Babcocks, etc.; but will these increased means of our Fire and Police Departments be able to do what they are intended for in case of an emergency? I am sorry to have to answer "No" again.

But whar are we to do? Look at the Fire Departments of the great European cities, and you will be answered. What we want is a perfectly-drilled and experienced Fire Department, able to cope with any fire; and, besides this, a company of "Pompiers," who will be able to climb to the roof of an eight-story house, on the outside, in a few minutes, and take their hose and axes along, and battle the fire from where it is possible to reach it. The climbing of eight-story houses, on the outside, may look a little difficult to our firemen; but, if they will only ask those who have visited London, Paris, Berlin, and other great cities, and seen their firemen, they will hear that it is possible not alone, but it looks as if it was quite easy for them to do it.

But, as long as our firemen have nothing to do in their leisure-time than polish their engine, smoke, drink, electioneer, etc., I think they will hardly ever learn any more than they know now. To make a good fireman requires more than to be the pet of an Alderman or other official. It requires more than to be able to hold the end of a hose against the fire, swear like a trooper, and stand on an engine going to the fire, full of your own importance, when you are fully aware that, if the fire makes any headway at all, you would not hurt it much,—at least, not until a few blocks are burned down.

Water alone cannot subdue a big fire, of which most everybody is aware now. What then? Look at the work of a European drilled Fire Department, and you will be answered, again. As soon as a fire breaks out there, the street in which it occurs is cleared of everybody but those who belong there—the firemen and police; and then you ought to see them work, to get an idea of what firemen ought to be. If the fire is large, the houses adjoining it, as near as the fire allows human beings to come, are razed in quicker time than any fire can reach it; and not blasted, but by a miraculous process employed, which, though I think a little powder is used, razes the house or block so effectually that nothing but a heap of brick and other debris is left, and still leaves those buildings which it is unnecessary to destroy intact. And, while the "Pompiers" are doing this, you see the firemen proper all over, wherever there is a place for a human being to stand, on the street as well as on the yet standing walls,—sometimes enveloped in smoke, and even fire, bravely battling the fire with their water-hoses. If the Fire Departments in those cities were not as good as they are, how would it be possible to conquer a fire there when the majority of the streets are about 16 to 20 feet wide. But these men are not born with their ability to conquer fire; they acquire it by constant *hard* training, which you can see in their "depots" at all times of the day, provided there is no fire to battle.

A change is needed; how shall it be brought about? The only way I see is to engage a competent man in Europe, who is able to show our firemen that is meant by firemen, and drill them so that they are up to any emergency.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13, 1872. F. W. HUXMAN.

A MORAL POLICE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I take the liberty to make some suggestions to our Christian friends and others, in regard to the suppression of intemperance and crime; or, at least, the keeping of intemperance within the bounds of decency and order all days of the week. I offer it as a substitute for the Sunday Liquor law.

In the first place, it is rather up-hill business to drive men (especially our German citizens) to do what a class of men would deem right, and they would deem an abridgment of their liberties. I think it would be better to appeal to their better nature.

Suppose our law-makers should pass a law that our wives should not drink two cups of (not weak) tea at each meal on Sunday (there is more poison in a cup of strong green tea than there is in a glass of beer), what would they say? "I want my tea on Sunday as well as Monday."

My plan is this: Let our law-makers appoint one, two, or three philanthropic persons for each Division, have each officer centrally located, and advertise their places of business, so that any lady or gentleman could find them if he or she desired to inform them of any disregard or infringement of the law. Such officer should not reveal the informant's name, unless called upon as a witness in court.

This is my theory: Let every man do as he pleases, providing he does it at his own cost, and not at the expense and suffering of another, financially or morally, as near as we can make persons do so in the present order of society.

Pass a law that every saloon or hotel keeper shall be made to provide for any family who it can be made to appear are suffering for the necessaries of life (that is, food or clothing) from the excessive drinking of their liege-lord, and also from any accident, such as loss of life or limb, through intoxication.

There are but a few saloon-keepers that would like to have families suffer from the excessive drinking of their heads. I think the most of them would like to have such a law enforced.

Said officers should visit all the saloons, etc. They should do so especially on Sundays, and see that there was no excessive drinking or disorderly conduct of any kind; and if anything of the kind was going on they would speak kindly to the landlord to have it stopped, and, if he was inclined to be rebellious and still continued, have him arrested for keeping a disorderly house.

The officers could be at their offices, a part of the time, to receive complaints, if any.

They might have a general oversight (in a moral sense) of any abuse or misuse of man or beast, and report any misconduct of any kind to the proper authorities (I want to give them enough to do, so that they will earn their wages). Suppose we give them a name, and call them the Moral Police. Yours truly,

W. L. W.

P. S.—It would be well to have the law put up in each saloon in English and German. Then the landlord could say to the excessive drinker: "There is the law; I can not give you anything more to drink."

CHICAGO, Nov. 16, 1872.

"We Like It."

This is the universal verdict upon the Domestic Sewing Machine, for, with the good qualities of the old standard machines, it possesses several peculiar to itself, and which commend it at once to the favor of all who try it. You cannot afford to purchase a sewing machine without first trying the Domestic, at No. 74 State street.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Sibley & Endicott, C. H. Beckwith & Sons, Bittinger & Bro., Van Schaack, Stevenson & Reid, Lord, Smith & Co., and others, sell Burnett's Superior Flavoring Extracts.

To One and All.—Are You Suffering from a cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis or any of the various pulmonary troubles that so often terminate in consumption? If so, use "Wilbor's Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime," a safe and efficacious remedy. This is no quack preparation, but is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty. Manufactured by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, 166 Court-st., Boston. Sold by all druggists.

The Culture of the Hair.—Just as sure as a soil infested with Canadian thistles can be made to produce fine crops of golden grain, the scalp now sparsely covered with harsh, dry, unmanageable hair can be made prolific of silken tresses. All that is necessary to effect the change in either case is the right kind of fertilizer. Leaving the agricultural chemists to determine how the barren land shall be made fruitful, we positively assert that Lyon's Kathairon is unequaled as a fertilizer and beautifier of the hair. Twenty-five years of success is the basis of this unqualified statement. During that time it has been used by many millions of both sexes, and the first instance in which it has failed to fulfill the expectations of a rational purchaser has yet to be discovered. It will not cause hair to grow on a varnished gourd; but wherever the roots of the hirsute fibres remain undisturbed it will cause them to put forth new roots, and in all cases where the hair has become thin it will increase its volume.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—BOARDING HOUSE—THE NEW 4-story brick building, Nos. 178 and 180 North Clark-st., containing 23 rooms; large dining-room, large kitchen, and double parlors; first-class finish; will be rented cheap to good and responsible parties, if applied for soon. Inquire in rear of No. 178 North Clark-st., or KNAUER BROTHERS, No. 55 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—A GOOD HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS in Glencoe. C. E. BROWNE, near depot, Evanston.

TO RENT—LOWER PART OF A NEW TWO-STORY house No. 300 Orchard-st., between Sophia and Centre, six rooms, closets and pantry, $20 per month. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—FINE NEW BRICK house, with 40 feet of ground, on Drexel boulevard, near city limits; $100 per month; price, $15,000. CHACE & ABELL, 326 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE IN EVANSTON, 7 ROOMS, pleasantly situated, five minutes' walk from depot, $30 per month. Inquire of PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 241 South Water-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY HOUSE, 11 ROOMS, CORner Harrison-st. and South Western-av. Inquire at 718 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED house on Vernon-av., near Douglas-place, 13 rooms, hot and cold water, all the modern improvements. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—COTTAGE CORNER OF HONORE AND Van Buren-sts., 5 rooms; $25 per month. Lower part of dwelling on Burnside-st., north of Twenty-ninth-st., 4 rooms. By WM. H. THOMPSON, Real Estate Agent, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—LARGE MARBLE HOUSE, NEAR BUSIness, marble houses, Prairie, Michigan-avs. houses Wentworth-av. S. MEARS, 609 Wabash-av.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—LODGING ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN, single or en suite, by the day, week, or month, in Central Block, 22 Market-st. Apply at Room 121, 4th floor.

TO RENT—3 GOOD FURNISHED ROOMS OVER J. B. Shay's dry goods store, 245 West Madison-st. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—ROOMS NEATLY FURNISHED CAN be had for the winter without board at 871 Wabash-av.; house first-class.

TO RENT—THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS and a barn. Apply at No. 336 West Van Buren-st. Rent, $15.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS, WITH BEDDING AND carpets, for housekeeping; also one furnished parlor, with or without board. 623 Burnside-st., corner Thirty-second, half block from cars.

TO RENT—DOUBLE PARLOR, SUITABLE FOR housekeeping or business; first-class locality; cheap rent. 176 West Washington-st., near Halsted.

TO RENT—TO GENTLEMEN—A LARGE FRONT room, with bed-room off; also, large square room; heated by furnace, gas, etc.; furnished or unfurnished, with breakfast and tea. Inquire at 112 Park-av.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR OF A TWO-STORY house of 5 rooms, with closets, gas and water, at 579 Division-st., until the 1st of May. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—ONE OR TWO UNFURNISHED FRONT rooms, without board; also, one nicely furnished room. 422 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE HOTEL ON LAKE-st., near Union, 30 rooms, all completely furnished; house doing a good business; running profits $500 a month; furniture and lease for sale; rent $150 a month. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—THE TWO STORES AND BASEMENTS, 25x60, in the 4-story brick building Nos. 178 and 180 North Clark-st. Cheap. Inquire in the rear of No. 178 North Clark-st., or KNAUER BROS., No. 55 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS OF building Nos. 118 and 120 South Water-st.; large, well-lighted, and very desirable for business purposes.

TO RENT—OFFICES, STORES AND DESK-ROOM. Apply to E. HILL, 131 Fifth-av., Room No. 4 Vermont Block.

TO RENT—A GOOD BRICK BARN SUITABLE FOR boarding, at 207 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—BASEMENT ON WEST MADISON-ST., 25x70, light and airy, suitable for any business. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING PURposes, large and small rooms in a fire-proof building, with steam power. Shafting up and ready for operation. Room well lighted and heated by steam. Water in the room. Terms reasonable. Call or address W. H. CLARK, Agent, Central Union Block, n. w. corner Madison and Market-sts.

WANTED---TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON SOUTH SIDE—ANY one having a good furnished house to rent to a responsible and careful tenant, will please address L 98, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SUITE OF ROOMS, suitable for housekeeping for a family of two, South Side. Address J. L. RUCKER, 66 Twenty-first-st., stating terms.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE NEAR the Post Office; will buy the furniture. Address CHAPIN, 80 East Harrison-st.

PERSONAL.

ANYBODY KNOWING ABOUT ROBERT NEWSham would oblige Thomas Newsham, his brother, by giving information at Mrs. RATHBONE'S, 122 West Ewing-st.

PERSONAL—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, OF SOBER habits and easy circumstances, desires to correspond with some young lady, with the object, fun, love, and matrimony. Address WILL SPAULDING, Wyoming, Stark County, Ill.

MUSICAL.

REMOVAL OF PIANO ROOMS TO 616 WABASH-av., near Thirteenth-st. Pianos to rent and for sale. WM. R. PROSSER.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OAKWOOD BOULEVARD AND Egan-av. (Thirty-ninth-st.)—Beautiful lots at low prices and on very easy terms; title perfect; these lots are just outside of the south city limits, are near horse and steam cars, and possess every advantage for residence purposes, while for investment nothing of equal desirability can be obtained at prices so low, or on terms so liberal. The property here offered lies between the South Park boulevard and Vincennes-av.; a finer location cannot be found anywhere. Its conveniences and attractiveness will be apparent to all who visit it. That this property, possessing as it does intrinsic value, must of necessity advance largely in value, will be clear to anyone who takes the trouble to investigate its merits. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—40 FEET ON FIFTH-AV., NEAR HARrison. Lots on Madison, Monroe, and Adams-sts., east of Central Park. Lands near city limits, on C., B. & Q. R. R. Lot on Union Park. ROBERT REID, 150 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 1218 INDIANA-AV., 200X160 FEET of ground, and large house with all modern improvements. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON FULTON AND OAKLEY-sts., near Western-av. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID HOUSE NO. 144 OAKLEY-st., lot 30x125; price $6,000. Terms easy. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE ON ARNOLD, NEAR Thirty-fifth-st., with lot 36 feet front. ROBERT REID, 150 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—THE BUILDING KNOWN AS NO. 84 South Halsted-st., situated on school lands, with 7 years lease. Apply at Room 16, 146 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS FOR HOMES; LOTS on Wood-st., just south of Polk, 26 1-2x125 feet each to a 16-foot alley, for $1,250 each, on liberal terms. These lots are only one block from the improvements now being made by Mr. Walker, and are in a rapidly improving neighborhood. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—10-ROOM HOUSE, 4½ YEARS' LEASE, 225 South Peoria-st., has been renting for $1,000, and will be sold for $1,800 if taken this week. A great bargain for some one. Apply to D. COLE & SON, 186 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE ACRE PROPERTY IN neighborhood of West Side Parks; 300 lots on Madison, Washington, Adams, Monroe, Jackson, near parks; property for sale in all parts of the West Division. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 186 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT 127 PARK-AV.; 2-story frame, with lot 25x125; price, $6,250. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate, Room 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTern-av, Campbell-av, Lexington, Polk and Taylor. To parties wishing to build, no money required for one year. Inquire of GEO. CADWELL, on premises, or at No. 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—BY JACOB WEIL & CO., NOS. 129 AND 131 LaSalle-st., basement Boone's Block: 200 feet on the northeast corner of Fiftieth-st. and Michigan-av. Price, $80 a foot, ¼ cash, balance 1 and 2 years, 8 per cent. 150 feet on the southwest corner of Forty-ninth-st. and Indiana-av. Price, $50 a foot; ¼ cash, balance in 1 and 2 years. This property is only in the market for a few days at this low price.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, TWO-STORY, TEN rooms, water above and below; large two-story barn very cheap, on monthly payments. If not sold it will be rented. HAIR & CO., Bryan Block, Room 28.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, ON MONTHLY PAYments, house and lot on Polk-st., near Western-av. Inquire on premises, or at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV.—100 FEET FRONT ON Prairie-av., near Thirty-seventh-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—EGAN-AV.—10 LOTS ON EGAN-AV., near Halsted-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CLINTON-ST.—50x172 FEET ON CLINton-st., between Van Buren and Harrison. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST VAN BUREN AND JEFFERson-sts.—106x125 feet southwest corner of Van Buren and Jefferson-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—3 STORY STONE FRONT HOUSE, 14 rooms, all modern improvements, barn and lot 25x150 on Ashland-av. between Monroe and Adams-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, Northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—30x80 FEET ON FRANKLIN-ST. NEAR Randolph, alley on the side. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, Northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—NORTH CLARK-ST. LOT 25x150 feet front on North Clark-st. between Goethe and Schiller-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, Northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—HURLBURT-ST. LOT 50x125 feet east front on Hurlburt-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, Northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MOHAWK-ST., LOT 50 feet front on Mohawk-st., near Sophia-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, Northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPerty, a new house and 1¾ acres land, at Hinsdale; also, a very choice 10-acre block to exchange for city property. Call at 804 State-st., 12 to 2. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—AT HINSDALE, A new house containing 10 rooms, three minutes' walk from depot. Apply to W. LELAND, Hinsdale, Ill., or 205 Seventeenth-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED HOUSE AT KENWOOD station; possession given now or May next, as may be desired. CHACE & ABELL, 326 Wabash-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FARM—LARGE AND VALUABLE farm, in Michigan, on the line of the M. C. R. R. Would take in exchange a furnished house and other Chicago real estate. CHACE & ABELL, 326 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A PALATIAL RESIDENCE, WITH highly ornamental grounds attached; located on the banks of the St. Joseph River, in Niles, Mich. Address JOSEPH S. BACON, Niles, Mich.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY—FOR CASH, 80 ACRES OF well-improved land, with house, barn, orchard, etc., near a town or village on some main railroad leading to Chicago. Any one having such a place in Illinois, and wants cash, direct to EDWARD STEVENS, Box 437 Newburgh, Cuyahoga County, Ohio.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

8 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—GOOD ROOMS FOR GENtleman and wife, or single gentlemen, with board.

332 WEST WASHINGTON—2 PLEASANT ROOMS with board.

336 WEST ADAMS-ST.—CAN ACCOMMODATE persons wanting board with a front suite of rooms nicely furnished, first-class table; private family.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING-HOUSE; first-class board, with rooms; $5 to $6 per week, with use of piano. Day board, $4.

510 WABASH-AV.—DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM, also alcove room, for gentleman and lady; also single room; all with board. Apply at 506 Wabash-av.

1200 PRAIRIE-AV.—ROOM WITH BOARD—CAN accommodate two table boarders.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—ON SOUTH SIDE, A SUITE OF ROOMS for a family of four persons; best of reference given. Address L 98, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS MANUfacturing business, with about $4,000 to $5,000 capital; excellent chance for a good business man. NOCKIN & FISCHER, 16 South Desplaines-st.

PARTNER WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN, WITH $5,000, in well established first-class cash business, paying large profits; will bear closest investigation; chance seldom offered. Apply at 143 Adams-st.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN, with capital of $3,000 to $4,000, to take interest in a first class wholesale house in this city; ill health reason for selling. Address J C H, 14 Nixon Building, Chicago.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $4,000, TO TAKE charge of a manufacturing business; profits 300 per cent and a monopoly. Investigate and satisfy thyself, and oblige thine, &c. Address E 27, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 TO $10,000 capital, to join advertiser in a well established livery business. Address O, care of Chandler's Advertising Agency, 124 Clark-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—ONE LIGHT OPEN BUGGY IN GOOD order for sale cheap. Inquire of C. H. BRADLEY, Sheriff's office, old Court House.

STEAMED FOOD FOR HORSES—I CAN TAKE A few more horses for the winter; storage for carriages. W. LELAND, Hinsdale, Ill; office 205 Seventeenth-st.

SLEIGHS—SLEIGHS—A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF double and single Portland cutters, the finest ever offered in this market; also, top and open buggies, light express wagons, two-seated top carriages, a few very light road wagons, at HATHAWAY'S, 500 State-st.

W. M. A. BUTTERS & CO. HAVE ESTABLISHED A long-needed first-class Horse Market in Chicago, and known as Butters' Exchange, 25, 27, 29 and 31 West Washington-st., where parties can either buy or sell without any fear of deception. Elegant brick stabling, and charges paid on consignments. Parties favoring us with their business can have the benefit, also, of our regular auction sales of horses, carriages, and harness every Wednesday, at 10 o'clock. Next sale Wednesday, Nov. 20.

WANTED—THREE NICE SADDLE PONIES. WILL see 1 p. m. Monday. Inquire at 140 West Madison.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ABRAHAM WILKINS, MONEY LOAN OFFICE, 314 State, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth-sts. Highest cash price given for ladies' and gents' cast-off clothing, and for every description of valuables. By sending a letter to the store will be called upon immediately.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to L. GELDER, Loan Office, 564 State-st.

GO TO BURKE'S FLAG YARD FOR YOUR ROOF coping. 210 East Monroe-st.

TO LAWYERS—A YOUNG MAN WITH EXPERIence in a law office and a good penman, desires "copying" or other work, which will occupy part of his time. Address K 86, Tribune Branch office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 40 TEAMS TO HAUL brick at GARD'S Steam Brick Yard, on Ashland-av., south of Twenty-second-st.

FINANCIAL.

I HAVE EASTERN FUNDS TO LOAN ON CHICAGO real estate, in sums of not less than $5,000; moderate commissions. ALFRED JAMES, Room 3, southwest corner Clark and Madison-sts.

LOANS OF $500 AND UPWARD ON REAL ESTATE and secured paper. E. D. BEARDSLEY, 94 and 96 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

WANTED—$3,000 WORTH OF PNEUMATIC Car stock. Will pay half cash, balance in Chicago real estate. Address Y 62, Tribune office.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1,357.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—TWO GOOD SALESMEN, BY A LEADing silk, dress, and fancy goods house in New York. Parties who can control a good trade will receive excellent encouragement; also a salesman specially for the German trade. Address in confidence, J H B, Box 3549, New York City Post Office.

WANTED—A PHILADELPHIA HOSIERY, NOtions, and white goods jobbing house, wants to engage one or two salesmen who can control a large Western trade to sell either from the house, or by traveling with samples. First-class parties, and those familiar with the business, only need apply. Address, with full particulars, as to location and amount of trade, experience, &c. Box 2486, Philadelphia Post Office.

WANTED—2 SALESMEN, CITY TRADE; ALSO, bartender. Business Agency, 182 East Washington-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—1 GERMAN AND 1 English dry goods clerk. KELLY & GOURLAY, 298 Archer-av.

Trades.

WANTED—8 OR 10 FIRST-CLASS COATMAKERS. None but skilled workmen need apply. R. J. WALSHE, Draper and Tailor, McVicker's Theatre.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ENGINEER, ONE attentive to work. Apply, with references, at Moulton House, North Market and Kinzie-sts.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A MAN WELL RECOMMENDED AND adapted from experience and ability to drive cider wagon, solicit, and serve trade. Apply immediately at 18 North Halsted-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—1,000 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Michigan and Wisconsin; wages $2, $2.25 and $2.50; board, $4; a winter's work on some roads; fare furnished; 500 wood choppers at good prices; 40 farm hands at $1 per day and board; 1,000 for levees and railroads South; cheap transportation given. Apply to CHRISTIAN & KING, 161 South Canal-st., or 59 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD CITY SOLICITORS FOR the Improved Grover & Baker Sewing Machine. To the right men, extra inducements are offered. Call on A. STONE, 150 State-st., from 8 to 10 a. m., and 12 to 2 p. m.

WANTED—300 MORE MEN FOR THE NORTH-western Railroad, Menomonee & Fon du Lac; wages from $2.75 to $3, entirely free fare; also, 300 men for railroads and plantation in the South. Apply to the Chicago Emigrant Bureau, 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED—400 MEN FOR MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL Railroad; wages $2.25 per day; board, $3.50. Also, choppers and men for city work. Cheap tickets South. Contractors' orders solicited at 26 West Madison and 15 South Canal-st. SHAW, WILSON & CO.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT to call on JONES & CO., 169 West Madison-st.; business legitimate; pays better than wages.

WANTED—WOOD CHOPPERS, TIE CUTTERS and railroad laborers to go south; cheap fare to the work; 20 pinery hands for Michigan. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—20 GOOD MEN; WINTER'S WORK. Apply at 216 East Washington-st., Room 28.

WANTED—50 COAL MINERS, TO GO 175 MILES South; from $3 to $5 per day can be made; steady work; free fare. Also, 50 railroad laborers for Michigan, at $2.50 per day. Apply to A. ANDERSON & CO., 23 West Washington-st.

WANTED—1,000 LABORERS FOR CAIRO & FULton Railroad; wages $2.25 per day; plenty good station work at good prices. 2,000 laborers for Kenedy & Co. levee work; wages $40 to $50 per month and board; also, pinery men. Apply to SNELL & CO., 23 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-RATE MEN FOR FARM work, care of stock, &c., near the city. C. H. BECKWITH & CO., 140 Michigan-av.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—FOR A SUBURBAN TOWN, AND FAMily of four, a neat, respectable, pleasant girl, with first-class references, to cook, wash and iron. Will pay $5 per week to a woman that is all right, and no other need apply. Call at 804 State, from 9 to 12.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS KITCHEN GIRL AT 309 Ashland-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO ASSIST IN DOING housework in a small family, where she will be treated as one of the family and have a good home for the winter. Address W 92, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND ONE good chambermaid. Inquire at 266 West Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY — A YOUNG LADY who speaks German and understands dry goods. KELLY & GOURLAY, 298 Archer-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF good moral habits, as assistant bookkeeper or to write in an office; understands the theory of bookkeeping. Address G 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HOUSE by an experienced bookkeeper, who refers to present employers. Address P. O. Box 125.

SITUATION WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMpetent bookkeeper, now employed, will be ready for an engagement Dec. 1. Address S 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A HARDWARE CLERK of 5 years' experience. Best of references. Address J R H, 409 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS shipping clerk, cashier, or general clerk. Is not afraid of work. Address F H F, care M. & L., 123 South Water-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—I WANT A SITUATION IN a good family, where I can be useful in driving and caring for horses. Address J. P. ANDERSON, 180 North Bremer-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young English girl, Protestant, as second girl or nurse in first-class family. E S, basement of 162 Wentworth-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SMALL HOTEL FOR SALE, DOING A GOOD business (or will rent), in Pontiac, Ill. Address J. P. TURNER, Pontiac, Ill.

A FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE IN THE CITY OF Burlington, Iowa, for sale; situated on the principle business street; doing good business. Population of city 25,000. Reason for selling, want to quit the business. Address PERRY & MILLER, Box 393 Burlington, Iowa.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE, LOCATED AT 189 North Clark-st. Good reasons given.

LAUNDRY FOR SALE—DOING GOOD BUSINESS. Chance for a permanent business requiring but a small capital. Address J 10, Tribune office.

$150 WILL BUY RETIRING PARTNER'S INterest in good paying business. Call to-day at 216 East Washington-st., Room 28.

$400 WILL SECURE TO THE RIGHT PARTY a half interest in a legitimate and long-established office business, paying from $200 to $300 per month. HALL, 25 West Washington-st.

$500 CASH IN HAND, WILL SECURE TO A good man, with good references, a half interest in a cash business, that will pay several hundred dollars monthly. 116 East Washington-st., Room 28.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN OF BUSINESS, QUALIfied for wholesale trade, can clear $10 to $20 a day with our staple goods. Men for small towns wanted also. MERRILL & CO., 25 and 27 West Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN to sell and solicit orders for new articles required in every family. Profits $100 to $200 per month. Address WILLARD & CO., P. O. Box 297, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED — PROFITABLE EMPLOYment. We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, gather, and ruffle,—and sew from the finest nainsook to beaver overcoatings and leather. For further particulars, address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS ARE making $10 to $12 a day with my goods; every article is new and as staple as flour; samples free. C. M. LININGTON, 62 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, ON GOODS of ready sale and large profits. A. M. RICHARDSON, removed to 1701½ South Halsted-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

DOMESTIC—THE LIGHT AND EASY-RUNNING Domestic Sewing Machine; sold on monthly payments. Office, 207 South Halsted-st. Open evenings.

FOR SALE—125 OF VERY BEST SEWING MAchines payable in sewing at 110 Milwaukee-av.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE, OFFICE OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments, and work given when desired. Machines repaired.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. Work given if desired. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, main office 238 West Madison-st.; branch 263 Wabash-av.

INSTRUCTION.

A GERMAN LADY (GOOD PIANIST AND SPEAKS French) wants some more pupils. Direct letters to MISS M. HANSTEIN, 244 Oak-st.

PIANO LESSONS ARE GIVEN ON EASY MODERate terms by a pianist who thoroughly understands his business. Please address H 18, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw-mills, Ferguson's grinding mills, corn-shellers, belting, &c. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A GOOD SECOND-HAND knitting machine, now in use at our store. ARMSTRONG & CO., 284 State-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

PARTIES WISHING TO DISPOSE OF FURNITURE and general household goods, or merchandise of any kind, will do well to apply to J. H. PIKE & CO., General Auctioneers, office 751 West Lake-st., and 88 South Carpenter.

TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—OFFICE DESKS OR buildings for coal and screenings in large quantities, by A. H. ANDREWS & CO., Manufacturers Office Furniture, etc., 119 and 121 West Washington-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MRS. T. J. LEWIS—RELIABLE CLAIRVOYANT, business and medical medium, 238 West Madison-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, NOV. 16, ON OR NEAR Wabash-av., between Twelfth and Twenty-fourth-sts., a gold button, with buckle on front. A liberal reward will be paid by returning the same to 1089 Wabash-av.

LOST—ON ADAMS-ST., BETWEEN HALSTED-ST. and Fifth-av., a chocolate collar, neck of [illegible] containing ladies' underwear (name marked Stanton) and some flowers. The finder will receive a reward by leaving them at 145 South Halsted-st.

BOSTON.

Going to See the Fire---A Moonlight Walk Through the Ruins.

The Second Night After---Darkness Over the City.

What Made That Which Perished---Past and Future of the Burnt District.

Recuperativeness of Boston.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Nov. 12, 1872.

A telegraphic despatch from Chicago to Washington made me know that Boston was burned before I was else aware of it.

Stirring down in the city, I saw the Spanish Calvinist, as he looks, Secretary Boutwell, moving along in his cloak, with that sort of high-air as if he would stop this thing of towns burning up by a judicious avalanche of bonds. When a man becomes head of the Treasury, and stock-bull at will, he is a formidable object in Nature. The small-pox gets out of his way, and the compass dances on its pivot as if a human loadstone was making a campaign, or the magnetic mountain had sworn a fearful oath. No convulsion in Nature moves more understandingly than a great man on good terms with himself!

ON THE ROAD TO BOSTON.

At 9 o'clock I was nearly asleep on the night-train. Soon afterward, if I may be allowed the supposition, I was fully asleep. The next thing, I was in New York, studying the newspaper-maps of Boston, and wondering how they were made. Next, I was taken with the queer look of people in the Boston train, all of whom seemed to want to insure each other; and these, as I had found out on my way to the Chicago fire, were the insurance adjusters on their way to Boston to settle losses. Nothing is so noble and so praiseworthy, besides being uncommon, as to see a young man, aged 33, the possessor of a telegraph despatch across the cable saying: "Williams, proceed to Boston, and settle our losses dollar for dollar. The Great London & Cheapside Company settles without an audible murmur, and asks a continuance of the same." Conscious that some of these much-trusted gentlemen wanted to tell me about it, I opened both ears and shut my eyes, and the next thing I heard was "Springfield!" There I ate my soup at the Massasoit House, and wished that it had more of the fire in it.

From Springfield to Boston, we took on sight-seers, and people troubled in their depths, one of whom told me, with a sigh, that he had lost everything in the world, and borrowed a cigar of me. With that cigar he smoked like the smouldering ruin that he was. Said I:

"How the duece does a man who has lost a million feel?"

"Well," said he, "after you get a million and lose it, you don't feel any worse than if you only had a thousand dollars and lost that. There is, unfortunately, no change of grade in total bankruptcy. The man who has lost his only cigar approaches the mental ecstacy of the man who has lost a part of Winthrop square."

All the railroad-depots were full of admiring people merely watching the train. Next to seeing a great fire yourself is the happiness of the man who is going to it. We passed through four or five towns called Framingham, and half-a-dozen or more called Newton; and then we began to meet great trains of cars, each drawn by two locomotives, bringing away the sight-seers who had preceded us. We were stopped outside of Boston by other trains hauling fire-engines. After a long delay, we got down and walked between brick walls to the depot, which, as we were chagrined to know, had been right by us all the time. About 6,000 people were in and around the depot. I took the Tremont coach, and saw the old twilight glare of fire from settled ruins, which I had seen in Chicago, climbing up the sky like northern lights, and a sense of awe fell over me. The vistas of many of the streets were closed by this opaque veil of silent, almost breathing light, pink and blue, like the grandeur in fire slowly throbbing out, the dying of the mighty Scourger around whom the very heavens bend.

At 9 o'clock I went down into the burnt district, with Mr. Walter Allen, of the Boston *Advertiser*.

THE QUESTION OF PASSES.

We were provided with night passes, signed by the Chief of Police; but, presenting these on Washington street, near Milk, where a rope had been stretched across, several college boys, in blue cloaks, who looked to be in great danger of their pieces, stopped us short, as they had stopped several hundred of their fellow-citizens.

"That pass not good here!" said a a large part of the armed college.

"Call the Corporal of your guard!"

"Kon't do it!" said the descendent of Increase Mather. "We don't recognize any civil posses. We've got our orders from the military commander, and, as he said he shouldn't pose anybody, we shouldn't read his pose if you had one!"

At this point of great moral discipline in the knightly soldier, a person who did not know our business, nor we anything about him, but whom I suppose to have been a kind of natural *commissionaire*, loving to guide people for the delight of it, volunteered to squeeze us through a side street, and, before we could draw breath, had remarked to a set of thick-waisted policemen:

"*They're* all right!"

With these words the man disappeared, like the Genii of the lamp; and so did we, the other way.

Passing down the alley, with the smell of burning rags and the fall of flaky cinders quite apparent, we came to a venerable and chuffy policeman, all muffled up in a woollen comforter, who took our civil passes, and climbed up the side of a lamp-post, and there read them upside down, with a part of one eye.

"Pass, gentlemen!" he said, and, in another minute, we were under the rope, and in a perfectly quiet and abandoned piece of wide street, right opposite the great new Post Office. It was Devonshire street, and all before us were

THE RUINS AND THE LOW FLAMES,

covering many acres, and very striking and picturesque as they still consumed in the dark night, illuminating the wretchedness of each other. A rim or frame of other buildings, scorched but erect, girt round this great crater of flame and void on every side but one, and there we beheld moving lamps of green and white, dropping along the harbor on vessels, or shining down the bay, and, by the palpitating flashes of great coal-heaps, we could see the water itself, and some masts withdrawn from the danger of the ignited wharves. Where the streets of the burnt district passed out of it and beyond, a wall of blacker shadow, still revealing some perspective of things plain to be seen along its reflecting side, met the view; but the tall remnants in the foreground, bearing their martyrdom of slow fire, absorbed nearly all our consideration.

The ruins which I saw in that more narrow space of desolation

WERE MORE IMPOSING,

drawn close together, than on any like piece of ground after the Chicago fire. One very high chimney—high and thin, like a shot tower—rose on a slender stem of masonry to the fullest perfection of its former self, every brick in place; and along it the fire, far below, shed from every side such equal illumination that it looked white as ivory to the very tip. It might have been 150 feet high. Flanking this chimney were several porticoes of iron columns, supporting a tier or two of granite blocks apiece, the granite rounded like great boulders; but the effect at a small distance was that of a number of Grecian orders surveying each other after some ancient sack and waste. The corners of brick structures, where two walls, meeting at right angles, buttressed each other, stood most frequently amongst the remaining witnesses of the city; but, in the distance, there were nearly the whole broadsides of gables chipped off near the eaves, and sharpened up in profile, and standing there unsupported, like the spurs of higher mountain farther back and invisible. The eye at one time could grasp thirty or forty of these shaggy, or slender, or nondescript forms of masonry tottering in the black heavens, polished with light to their summits, and often reddened there with coals still slowly wasting, as if some sacrifice was extended to a barbarian's deity. Below this higher stage of exceptional trophies of the town, a lower stage of ruins rose to a more intense illumination, and far more numerous than the first; and still below the second were hundreds of clumps of mere heaps of tumbled masonry, choking the flames and flues of each other. At last were the outlines of cellars gaping open, and lurid with the winter's coal, all on fire at once and emitting gases; and, in these cellars, the gas-pipes, twisted off, burned like the taper-bearers of the Nemesis who had done and was enjoying this thing.

BEHIND US, THE GREAT POST OFFICE,

the finest building in New England, and never yet occupied, stood empty, through all its open windows taking illumination to light its iron skeleton, which stood straight and unwarped, while the Mansard ribs above the cornice stood also revealed against the brightened air. But at one corner, near the head of Federal street, a column in the second order was split down the whole face of the shaft, and the capital was spoiled beyond recognition; and, as the eye wandered still higher up the building, it was plain that much of all the granite under that corner pavilion had split like the quarries of Quincy under the quarrymen's wedges.

"There," said a fireman standing near, who had been silent as ourselves in the first awe of his arrival,—"there is the wall which saved the Post Office. But for that brick wall next door, down would be Mr. Post Office at this minute!"

Yes. Like a great wing reached up to cover it from danger, an enormous surface brick wall, belonging to a private storehouse, which had all perished except this wall, stood parallel with the Post Office, covering the back of it, and only a narrow alley between. The fire, burning down Milk street and down Congress at the same time, flashed up in the granite face of the Post Office, and passed by to attack it in the rear, where the storehouses nearly touched it. The storehouses fell, and the united columns of the fire fought around this piece of standing wall, and leaped over the top of it, and peeled the granite corner of the Post Office. But the brick curtain stood like a fortification; the fire swept round farther, and retreated along Lindall and Centre streets, nearly to the Custom House; and there stood, all blackened, but faithful still, the brick wall of the private citizen guarding the Government architecture.

The route of former streets was more or less plain to be seen, and we began to pick our way through

THE AXIS OF THE BURNT DISTRICT,—

old Congress street,—over bricks and great granite blocks, now chilly cold, although the *debris* of the fire burned so near. In this region it was very quiet, except that we met half a dozen or a dozen women walking through the puddles, with their police or soldier beaux.

At the corner of High and Summer streets, one narrow building of Concord granite stood almost complete,

A LANDMARK AMIDST THE WASTE,

and its stony face was white as marble in the flashes of the fire. This was a stationer's establishment, on a sharp corner, and perhaps the flames, in their fury, would not tarry for so thin an object, but were divided by it and rushed on to find a broader resistance. The splendid series of stores which used to bear the name, as they occupied the site, of "Daniel Webster's Home," were all gone, and the wondrous monuments in granite to the modern boot, in Pearl street, were likewise extinguished.

Of the boot and shoe dealers, 303 firms had been burnt out, and 200 manufacturers were discommoded of desk-room.

Equally prostrated were the great dry goods and clothing blocks of Devonshire street, and the wool-houses of Congress and Federal. The fastidious Church of Holy Trinity blinked, as if with useless eye-glasses, out of its many windows; and there, said one beside me:

"THE BEST CLAY OF BOSTON RESTS."

I though that great Cæsar's clay, at this instant, would be a poor substitute for building materials.

At the spot where the fire broke out to take its travels, there stood many empty walls to the west of Summer street, nearly perfect, but undermined, and probably doomed to come down. Over the tops and through the breaches of these, people could be seen in the windows of many tenement houses, peeping down at the burnt district apprehensively. Surely so great a fire was never so punctilious about destroying human life!

From the formerly noble Winthrop square, a fine view opened out on three sides, and the gable of Tarley, Amsden & Co. stands erect and nearly unsupported to its perfect height. In Winthrop square, there stood a wooden door swinging on its hinges, preserved despite the fire; and, in the rear of the same block, another beautiful chimney, calm and white in the night, as if it were a vestal's monument.

Thence we passed along Washington street to Milk, surfeited with ruins, and unable, between the duties of telegraphing and writing, to pay particular attention to details.

A DESCRIPTION OF THIS FIRE,

if I should attempt to be precise about it, would take two weeks of inquiry, and then would be inexact. Many owners and custodians of great warehouses were not present to see the progress of the devastation of their premises; for it was Saturday, and hundreds had gone to the country, while even the newspaper-people were holding a *fete* somewhere, and all the Boston press has not furnished an adequate account. Besides, a fire like this moves upon no strategic line, obeys no law of advance, but, like the wind, bloweth where it listeth. In some cases, heroic personal efforts stopped the flame by the resources of desperation,—blanketing the windows and draft-holes, and keeping walls and blankets deluged with water before the fire should come. In this way, the Washington building, opposite Franklin street, was made to turn the irresolute column of the fire, and one Alderman (Jenks) closed the path of the devourer on Devonshire street. Powder stopped the advance of the fire upon State street, and the firemen fought it after midnight on Sunday morning, with as much valor as could have been expected.

OUR WEAKNESS

in American cities lies in caring nothing for fire until it is upon us. We scarcely know that we have firemen at all, and give our Fire Departments over to deprecated classes, until the mighty scourge makes a night attack upon us, and we find that fire is the omnipresent enemy, and we are without an army. Well may the London journals scan and criticise Boston, devoured by flame, though at the edge of the sea, an old and established city taken unaware.

THE GENERAL HISTORY

of this fire is, that it broke out near the southern margin of the rich and dense business district, on a west corner of Summer street. It got all its headway before public attention was directed to it, and in a twinkling had jumped to Winthrop square and carried the better part of the dry goods district. The best feed for it, starting off, was the old Mercantile Hall building, a garret of offices, on Summer street, between Arch and Hawley. It had speedily swept part of Franklin and Devonshire streets, the vaunted granite fastnesses of Boston; and, from the place of beginning, radiating like a fan, it swept impartially northwest, east, and north, until it had burned to the water's edge by midnight; and then, carrying off all the new business houses on High street, all the flimsy houses on Broad and Purchase streets, and setting the wharf combustibles on fire, it made

THREE COLUMNS OF FLAME,

whose general direction was northward, and which—forced out of their paths of advance by resistance, explosion, or change of air-currents—made an attempt to carry State and Washington streets, and were stopped in the attempt before noon on Sunday. Sunday night, the retreating fire set a corner aflame which it had spared before, and ceased.

I climbed up a ladder and out upon the roof of the tall office of the Boston *Post*, on Wednesday morning. Mr. Nathaniel Green, the editor, followed me up, and explained

THE SCENE AND ITS BOUNDARIES

which stretched below. There was the whole of the north part of the ruined district, a vast mass of cellars and fallen bricks, and part of nearly every building maintained some tall fragment erect of hard, black, Eastern brick, better and redder than that of Chicago. Some of these shafts of monumentalization were very high, and yet over the tops of many higher fragments could be seen in the distance, and the steam and smoke which came up under the fine sunlight made a haze and vail which disguised some of the western boundaries of this desert, but took no ray of beauty from the bright water and barren-looking islets of the harbor. We saw the cellars full of men gathering iron, pulling out safes with ropes and horses; and, at intervals, some solitary fireman, smoking his cigar, held a hose and directed a stream upon the smouldering coal-pits. The bright uniforms of the soldiery were sprinkled through the landscape, striding up and down where, perhaps, a safe lay still entombed, while the proprietor looked on with nervous and suggestive motions and directions, and the laborers worked with pick and probe, and by hard labor, under the dangerous walls.

THE RICH AND THE POOR.

Under how much obligation are the rich to the poor! How nobly does the poor man keep the silent observations of society, and lend his hand and heart together to help the misfortunes of the rich! I could not help but think that the obligation was with the wealthy, and the nobility with the poor. The few have their influence and aristocracy of organization; but the working many have the harder duty, and well do they observe it, of obeying. Reverse the conditions and wages, and how many of the wealthy would be as loyal to the occasion as these laborers? All the institutions of society rally around the capitalist. The poor employs votes that this should be so, and he is the hero of the calamity.

We saw the great State Street block, just beyond the boundaries of the fire, a solid granite mass, strong as a citadel. Nearer was the Custom House, lifting its low round dome near the margin of devastation. Along the water-front, a large brick block stood perfect as before the fire. Outside the waste were the

SHRINES OF THE CITY, ALL UNTOUCHED,—

Faneuil Hall; the little old gabley State House where the Boston Massacre was enacted; the thin stretch of roofs between the burnt district and the Common, where the Old North Church steeple held its place among the graves as when Paul Revere used it for a signal-tower. Beneath us, chipped and scrawny at the corner nearest the fire, the great, empty Post Office stood unfinished.

"There," said my guide, "you see what Butler's Cape Ann quarry is good for. Look across Devonshire street, right opposite us, and see the Lawrence building, with its cursed domes and towers of wood cut by the gig-saw. My office saved that Mansard gimcrackery, or all the newspaper offices on Washington street would have gone, and the fire might have broken through to the Common!"

"Did it blow hard that night?" I said to Mr. Smart, the city editor.

"No. If it had, nothing could have saved the remainder of the town. They used gunpowder with decided effect

ONLY IN TWO INSTANCES."

At 6 or 7 o'clock Sunday morning, they blew up a block on Kilby street, a few doors from State street, and also a block on Congress street, opposite Lindall. Those two holes arrested the extension of the fire when it burnt up to them about 10 o'clock. The rest of the fire was chiefly the burning out of what was already aflame. Up yonder, at Summer and Washington, we had a new breaking out before Sunday midnight, which swept off another million.

"I was on this roof the better part of Sunday night," said Mr. Greene. "The wooden Mansards took fire like the wick of a candle; the scuttles and elevator-ways gave draft; and granite walls, like those you see behind us, dropped down to their basements while scarcely yet ablaze. The streams of water thrown up here were mere nothings. We fought the blaze from the inside with pries and picks, tearing down everything that savored of wood; and we were two or three times afire, but got it out every time."

THE GREATEST LOSERS.

"Who was the greatest of all losers in Boston?" I asked.

"It is impossible to know. The heirs of David Sears probably lost the greatest amount of building edifice, but the greater losses were in goods, and there it is difficult to arbitrate between stock, consignments, and insurance. We have settled down to the belief that the fire burned over 60 acres, and destroyed $75,000,000 of property."

"How will it fall upon the town?"

"It will probably come harder upon it three weeks hence than at present."

"Which interest has suffered most?"

"Wool and boot and shoe cleaned out; dry goods next to cleaned out!"

TUESDAY NIGHT.

Having described a part of my romaunt Monday night, I will take up Tuesday night as a social continuance of the same theme. Monday night had been a lively night, the streets full of gazing people from town and country.

After the progress made toward the re-adjustment of all social affairs, it was thought that Tuesday night would show a re-enlivened city; and, early in the evening, the stores and theatres were made ready for entertainment, and the promenade began. But at the fall of dark it was found that the gas burned worse than the night before; it would scarcely burn at all; at 6 o'clock it had

ALL GONE OUT,

and the streets were clad in darkness, like those of old London when highwaymen swarmed, and the gentry ventured abroad in their chairs, guarded and surrounded with flambeaux-men. Little light was reflected from the now smouldering and nearly spent ruins, and the narrow arteries between the Common and the Revere House, where the homeward-bound, the belated, and the idle and cyprian class walk, were filled with currents of indistinguishable forms, passing the dim candle-lighted windows in forlornness of feeling, until those who meditated folly or crime were dispersed by a peremptory rain, and then the street-cars rolled slowly and crowded to the suburbs. It was a good night for candle-makers, and this city exported in prior time $75,000 worth of candles annually. A city with a big hole burnt in it where the driving wheel used to stand will feel its injury sooner or later; but the absence of modern light it will feel at once. Every man not beguiled by a sullen and forward spirit to seek worse company than his own, repaired to his lodging, with a couple of candles in his pocket, and listened to the steam fire engines tooting in the dark like steamboats in a fog, and to the monotonous roll of militia drums as they marched to change guard in the burnt district, and to rushing water from the hose-pipes, and the patter of rain.

This was the hour of relief for us to ask

WHAT WAS THIS BOSTON

that had nearly been wiped out of the world?

It was a city of 250,000 souls, which had grown nearly 50,000 since 1860, and in the year 1800 had but 30,000 people. It had been a settlement more than 250 years, and was the first in maritime and commercial place; and nearly a century and three-quarters before this fire, it had published the first newspaper on the American Continent. It was the turbulent cradle of the War of Independence, and by the year 1807 it owned one-third of all the shipping in the United States.

In 1822, Boston became a city, dividing 15,000 votes on the proposition, although in the first year of Washington's Administration, it had contained but 18,000 people.

It was, at the time of the fire, possessed of $585,000,000 of property and wealth,—an increase of more than 100 per cent in ten years; and each inhabitant, counted *pro rata*, was worth $2,300.

It had also become a very different city in topographical outline from its ancient self, having reclaimed 880 acres from the sea, or 800 more than were burned over in the fire; and, by suburban reclamations of Back Bays, and the annexation of its suburbs, it had increased from its original 690 acres to 10,170 acres, all well populated. Of this the great fire burned over less than one-hundredth part, or about 90 acres; and, of the wealth of Boston, one-seventh, or little more than a year's increase of wealth in the current period.

THE BUSINESS OF BOSTON.

Boston's career had been diverted from the sea to the land by natural causes, and the effect of legislation of its own seeking; but its imports at the time of the fire were about $55,000,000 worth, and its exports about $15,000,000. The total movement of tonnage from its doors was about 800,000 tons, with 3,400 arrivals and departures of vessels per annum; but the vessels entered far exceeded in business those clearing for foreign ports. As a home port of vessels, Boston has 240,000 tonnage, or four times more than Chicago; and nearly 60 steamers and above 870 sailing vessels are registered here. Its larger mercantile moorings seemed also to be slipping toward New York, which had the advantage of it in fuller railway connections to a wider market. Boston maintained eight railways, and had steam coastwise lines no farther south than Norfolk, and westward only to the British Provinces, except one weekly steamship to Liverpool, which feeble tenure on Europe it had all but lost. It had 1,000,000 of coastwise steam tonnage arriving and departing annually, but its great India commerce had dropped to 16,000 tons.

But the trade in boots and shoes, leather, and wool, and materials for use to do manufacture, Boston still kept in an eminent degree, and its banking and reserve capital was very formidable and widely invested. It gave shape and support, perhaps more than any other influence in America, to the policy and establishments of the Federal Government, particularly to its financial system, and owned one-tenth of all the capital of the National Banks,—a gross sum of not less than $55,000,000 of greenback currency. Its hand was in many a distant bank; it controlled railways to the Valley of Salt Lake, and, by its Vermont extension, controlled a large system of roads to the Mississippi Valley. In nearly every prosperous city of the North and West it made and profited by the greater improvements, and was not less mindful of its own civic architecture, embellishments, and more spiritual institutions. The public schools, libraries, and University were the best in the Republic; its intellectual and public life were better organized than anywhere in the world; and these excellencies it bade fair to retain, though it had surrendered to the inevitable and lost the commercial supremacy at home.

SUCH WAS THE BOSTON OF 1872,

whose fame has been a household word over the world for a week, due to its great calamity,—a name it acquired from the small English shire town whence several of its prominent first settlers came.

This conflagration had been preceded by

A SERIES OF CONSIDERABLE FIRES,

extending through a long term of years,—the first of which, in 1676, consumed 45 dwellings, some warehouses, and a church. Three years later, 80 dwellings, 70 stores, and some vessels were burned, near the site of the present fire. In 1711, at another large fire, gunpowder was used to blow up buildings and arrest the flames. Fifty years after this, and on the spot of the present waste, 350 houses and shops were destroyed; and, to aid the sufferers, George Whitefield took up a collection in London. In 1787, 100 structures in Boston were burnt; in 1825, 53 fed the flame; and, in 1835, 40 other edifices went down before the same destroyer. No great fire has taken place in Boston, out of the common run, for thirty-seven years.

That the fire we are now lamenting should have made havoc in Boston City would surprise none familiar with its density, and the alley-like labyrinth of its streets (so much like elder London in the neighborhood of St. Paul's), except for the solid and stone-like cast of its business edifices, which were built of all the varieties of

NEW ENGLAND GRANITE,

the Quincy and and Concord granite predominating. But the two great fires of our period have disproved the incombustibility of stone, which, unlike brick, the creature of the fire, became the victim of heat, if not of flame. A geologist might find it well worth his while to roam over this waste of granite, and ask whether the boulders he has attributed to the action of water were not quarried from the mountain by its inner heat. They are true boulders in shape, and need only to be rolled awhile in the rapids to appear oval and polished like the mammoth boulders on the plains. The problem of the builder would seem to be heat as well as flame, after this wholesale combustion, which expands the stoutest walls as if they were elbowed asunder. The very slabs of granite pavements are, in places, splintered, and the corrugations made upon them by the chisel scarcely show in relief.

The part of the city devastated by the fire was the

NATURAL SITE OF THE CITY

by its position on the most open part of the harbor, facing directly toward the sea, and also occupying the lowest and most level plain on the hilly peninsula of elder Boston.

To look upon in old days, the city cite seemed to be three hills, whence the name Tremont, and between two of these a dell rolled downward to a plain and cape facing the port. Here the business town was built, and some of the streets circled round the foot of the nearest hill, while others, descending straight to the water, crossed them or emptied into them without consideration of angles; and again the docks, reaching up into the town behind the hill, demanded conduits of their own, which assisted confusion. There the business part of Boston is

WITHOUT FORM OR LIKENESS,

and the growth of the city and uniform prosperity have given no time to set new stakes and straighten the perverse paths. These streets were often mere lanes, and one of them burnt over by the fire, now called High street, used to be Cow lane, manifestly surveyed by cows. Another, which has reached the dignity of Broad street, was called Hatcher's lane. Congress street, unless my charts deceive me, was Long lane, and Pearl street was a ropewalk. But two of the leading modern streets which the fire chose for its spoil retain their provincial names, namely: Summer street and Milk street. Devonshire street was Pudding alley, and the great Washington street of our period was alternately Cornhill and Marlborough street. It is to be wondered at that conflagration delayed so long to take advantage of what was so easy a prey; and to monumentalize these narrow corridors with some of the highest business-blocks in the world seems, after this lesson, merely to have erected flues to guide and ventilate the fire.

PRICES OF LAND.

Still, few pieces of ground in our period commanded prices such as were put upon this business part of Boston. As long ago as 1857, when the neighboring State street block was built upon reclaimed land, as much as $18.75 per superficial foot was asked and received. The site of the Sears Building, just outside the burnt district, brought $43 per square foot in 1868, and $50 per foot would not, perhaps, be deemed a preposterous valuation for much of the ground now covered with waste brick, pulverized stone, and cellars of molten coal.

As Boston now stands, denuded of the greater part of its dense business quarter, there is nearly a waste

ACROSS THE WHOLE PENINSULA

of the city, from the harbor to Charles River; for only a slender neck or navel of stores divides the burnt quarter from the Common and Public Garden. The city stands somewhat like the Siamese Twins, two living parts connected by a band of sensible communication, which is about 500 feet wide and nearly a third of a mile long. On one side, the Common and Public Garden make a space bare of houses, nearly 70 acres in extent; on the other, the burnt district makes a desert one-third larger. It would seem to be a favorable time to cut a broad modern avenue from the Common to the harbor, across Tremont and Washington streets, of which Tremont is at present the only great channel of communication between the head of the Peninsula (called the North End) and Roxbury. The North End, now nearly dissected from its base, resembles on the map a great cabbage growing on a stalk. The wharves have suffered but a little relatively, while the fire has bevelled out a broad

PITCHER AND HANDLE-SHAPED DEARTH,

as if to make another lung like the Common on the east and sea front of the city. The day after the fire was put down, the Joint Committee of Boston City Councils, by a vote of 10 to 2, consented to let the burnt-out business people move across to the Common and put up temporary structures. When Boston burns, let the frogs in the celebrated civic-pond join their voices to the two votes; for it is death to them.

The burned space accommodated, approximately,

ONE THOUSAND BUSINESS FIRMS.

The Assessors' books rated this property at above $13,000,000, of which the highest assessments were $300,000 in the building jointly possessed by John Jeffries, Jr., and Edward D. Peters. The Trinity Church lot was assessed at $100,000; a piece of property belonging to Harvard College at $75,000; Spooner's building at $100,000; Joshua Sears' heirs' edifice at $150,000; the W. P. Mason estate at $120,000; Mason & Co., several heavy sums for various structures; and some others $100,000.

In order to catch the mail, I must conclude. Suffice it to say, that the Boston fire will be

NO TRIAL TO CHARITY,

but much to organized industry and straightforward business.

It bears no comparison, as a social phenomenon, or as a test of grit, to the Chicago fire. The problem here is not that of existence, but of continued mercantile prosperity. GATH.

Crowded Churches Yesterday—The Post Office Swamped with Mail Matter—Harvard College in Pecuniary Difficulty—Recovery of Valuable Souvenirs — Recovering the Dead.

BOSTON, Nov. 17.—The crowded churches to-day were in remarkable contrast to the thin attendance on the previous Sabbath, when the audiences were composed of a few women and children. The great conflagration was the subject to-day in all the city pulpits.

Washington street is now open for travel, and other streets in the burnt district will probably be cleared of *debris* during to-morrow.

A small military guard is still on duty.

Thousands of people visited the ruins to-day.

The Post Office in Faneuil Hall, is so swamped with mails that they are obliged to send a large amount of matter to other offices for distribution.

Harvard College has lost so heavily by the fire that it asks for $50,000 for immediate use, and $200,000 for rebuilding.

The most interesting locality among the ruins to-day, and one to which hundreds were attracted by the operations there in progress, was the rear of the store of Shrieve, Crump & Lowe. Beneath the sidewalk was a brick vault fifteen feet long, ten feet wide, and ten feet deep, which contained between $75,000 and $100,000 worth of silver, including the altar service belonging to Trinity Church, a portion of the sacramental silver of the Battle Square Church, a service of silver presented to Colonel William Aspinwall by the merchants of London, whose names inscribed thereon include those of George Peabody, Baring Brothers, and others; a pitcher presented by Daniel Webster to Peter Haney, and other mementoes, besides silverware belonging to the firm. The goods were placed there after the fire got under way on Summer street, the vault being considered the most secure place in the neighborhood. When the building was blown down by the explosion of gas, at least 200 tons of granite was piled upon top of the vault, but upon opening the vault, the sacramental silver presented to Trinity Church by King George the Third, the Battle Square Church pitcher, bearing date 1704; the Webster pitcher, and other silverware, were brought forth in good order. In some parts of the vault, exposed to the hottest fire, articles were melted.

Later in the afternoon search was continued under the sidewalk with hope of finding a service of silver which had been sent down to the workmen on Saturday to be cleaned, but with what success has not transpired.

The remains of Daniel Cochran, late second foreman of Hook and Ladder No. 4, were exhumed from the ruins on Washington street to-day. They were charred beyond recognition, but identified by a tag, to which "Kris" was attached. He was 32 years of age, and leaves a wife and two children.

Shortly after the finding of Cochran the body of Captain William Farrie, of the same company, was exhumed, and identified by a gold chain belonging to his wife.

Michael Cuddy has been missing since Saturday night, and was last seen at the falling walls on Summer street.

This forenoon, William Kelly had his right leg broken by the falling of a wall, which he was engaged in removing.

BOSTON, Nov. 17.—Perhaps the most novel and interesting service in Boston, to-day, was the one held in the Old South Church, probably the last that will be held there. No words can add to the historic renown of this venerated landmark, which was erected in 1730, and is now for the second time occupied by troops. The audience was composed of the several companies of soldiers which have been quartered there, while guarding the city, a few citizens, and half a score of ladies. The interior of the church presented a strange scene, the floor being strewn with the articles of a soldiers' camp. The choir was composed of soldiers, and a soldier presided at the organ. The services were conducted by the Rev. Drs. Manning and Murray. The Society held their services at the Chapel in Freeman Place.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—A Boston special says it is roughly estimated that 3,000,000 hides of upper and rough leather and calf skins were destroyed. Already prices in upper leather have advanced from 10 to 20 per cent, and it is quite likely that a corner will be made in this staple. Of sole leather it is known that 300,000 sides, at least, were burned, but the quantity of hides destroyed was very small, and there is no reason for an advance in this material. A rise in boots and shoes is inevitable. People who come to buy must be prepared to pay much higher prices than formerly, and select from much smaller stocks. The boot and shoe trade is regarded as in good condition. The dealers burned out had, as a general thing, lighter stocks than many supposed.

The most exact statement of the quantity of wool destroyed, just made, gives a total of 10,225,000 pounds, distributed as follows: Domestic fleece, 425,000 pounds; California, Oregon, etc., 2,000,000; tub, 50,000; scoured, 150,000; pulled, 1,325,000; Australian, 1,500,000; Cape, 150,000; South American, 200,000; sundries, 604,000. These figures were obtained yesterday direct from individual losers.

The amount now in the bonded warehouses in this city, as reported at the Custom House yesterday afternoon, is 14,700,000 pounds; in Philadelphia, 200,000, and in New York, 17,000,000 pounds.

Most of the small jobbers here are probably all right, but it is feared that two or three of the large jobbers, between whom there was a good deal of rivalry, may fail. There has been a brisk inquiry from manufacturers, and sales since the fire, up to last night, have been 800,000 pounds.

Cotton goods are not likely to be much affected. It was the close of the season when the fire came, and the amount of stock in store was small. There was quite a large destruction of carpets, some setting it as high as 200,000 rolls. The Lowell Company had a large stock destroyed. The stock from the carpet mills was mostly stored in the city, and within the burnt district.

The market for wholesale clothing will not be seriously affected.

It is noticeable that outsiders owing bills are to a great extent anticipating their payments. Several instances of payment of bills due Dec. 1, and some as late as July, have been reported to-day and yesterday. This is the best possible aid or relief that can be given to the sufferers by the fire. The paper held by banks is largely that of outsiders, indorsed by the burned-out houses, and it is fortunate that the general state of business abroad in other commercial centres is so satisfactory that calls are not to be made for their settlement.

There is some talk about town regarding the cause of the fire and its management by the Fire Department. There is much said about the blowing up of buildings during the fire. It is asserted by many that the work was done improperly and illegally, and that the city can be held by the owners of the property thus destroyed for damages. It is said that so loosely were the permits to use powder, drawn and given to different parties, that they might have, under them, blown up the entire city at their discretion. The number of buildings blown up is quite large, and of those shattered the number is also considerable.

Report of the Citizens' Relief Committee—Speech of the Rev. Laird Collier.

At the public meeting in Boston, Nov. 13, Mr. William Gray presented the following report from the Citizens' Relief Committee:

On the nomination of the Mayor of Boston, a Committee, consisting of William Gray, William Claflin, Mayor Gaston, Otis Norcross, and fifty-six others, were appointed to take charge of and distribute any contributions which might be made in aid of sufferers by the recent fire, and to consider and advise what action should be taken on the various subjects presented by the event.

This Committee has established a bureau of relief, with headquarters at the Charity Bureau, in Chardon street, to whom all applications for assistance may be made, and who will investigate all cases presented and advise as to the relief to be granted. The General Committee has appointed Mr. Otis Norcross as its Treasurer, and he will take charge of all contributions in money which may be sent to him.

It has appointed a Committee of Finance, under whose direction all pecuniary subscriptions will be applied; also, a Committee of seven to take into consideration the whole subject of the fire, and to report such recommendations to the General Committee as it should see fit.

A Committee of ladies was appointed, consisting of Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis, Mrs. William Gaston, and twenty-six others, to secure work and aid for such women as may have been deprived of employment by the fire.

The General Committee has approved the following resolutions, and directed that they be submitted to the citizens of Boston at a public meeting to be held on Wednesday, Nov. 13, at noon:

Resolved, That the appeal to the City of Boston to establish anew in the burnt district the lines of all of the streets which are too narrow or too crooked for the present and future wants of the chief city of New England imperatively demands immediate action.

Resolved, That the citizens of Boston respectively but earnestly request the Commissioners of Streets and City Council of Boston immediately to revise and establish the lines of the streets in the district upon a comprehensive and liberal plan, relying on the character, energy, and progressive spirit of the people to approve such action, and we pledge ourselves to support the Commissioner and City Council in the exercise of the power and responsibility belonging to them in this regard.

Resolved, That the citizens of Boston earnestly request the City Council to prohibit any further construction of Mansard roofs, and to limit the height of all buildings within the city limits, so that such a conflagration as has just taken place may not be repeated.

Resolved, That the time and opportunity for the erection of a Merchants' Exchange in the centre of business, associating together all engaged in mercantile pursuits, has arrived, and we strongly advise that steps be taken at once to procure a charter from the Legislature to purchase a proper site, and to erect a suitable building adapted to the uses and worthy of the merchants of Boston.

The General Committee has appointed Mayor Gaston, Postmaster Burt, and Hon. E. S. Tobey a Committee to petition the General Government to acquire streets so as to enlarge the present site for Government buildings.

It has also appointed the Hon. Josiah Quincy, Collector Russel, and Mr. James L. Little a Committee to request Massachusetts Senators and Representatives in Congress to procure the passage of an act of Congress allowing the same drawback on building material as was allowed to Portland and Chicago after the fires in those cities.

It has appointed the Hon. William Gray, Mr. Avery Plumer, Mr. Martin Brimmer, Mr. William B. Spooner, Mr. Samuel Hooper, and Mr. William Claflin, a Committee to request His Excellency the Governor to call a special meeting of the Legislature of Massachusetts for the passage of such acts as the present emergency requires.

The General Committee adopted the following votes and resolutions:

Voted, That, in the opinion of this Committee, the position and construction of the Coliseum makes its continuance dangerous to its immediate neighborhood, and they advise that it be removed as soon as practicable.

Resolved, That the Mayor be requested, in behalf of the city, to request his Excellency the Governor of the Commonwealth, to call an extra session of the General Council for the following purpose, viz.:

To pass a law enabling the City of Boston to make and issue bonds not exceeding $20,000,000 in amount in the whole, to be payable in not less than ten years, at a rate of interest not exceeding [...] per cent for those payable in gold, and [...] per cent for those payable in currency, to be called the Summer Street Fire Improvement bonds, to be placed in the hands of a commission of not more than five persons, to be appointed by the Mayor, with the approval of the City Council, whose duty it shall be to lend such bonds or their proceeds to such owners of land burned over by the recent fire who shall make application therefor, and commence rebuilding on the burned land within one year from the date when the streets shall have been laid out anew and been made ready for rebuilding, and shall secure said loan upon the said land by a mortgage, conditional for the use of said loan in rebuilding upon said land so burned over, and conveying a title satisfactory to the City Solicitor, and the proceeds of said loan not to be advanced until the building upon said land has made such progress as to insure its completion in the belief of said Commission, and such further provisions and conditions to be annexed to said loan by the Commissioners as shall, in their opinion, afford the greater necessity of its use for the purpose of rebuilding on said land, and of its being repaid to the city.

Voted, That the City Council be requested to appoint a commission composed of engineers and other scientific men to investigate the cause of the rise and progress of the fire, with the view to the adoption of suitable measures to prevent the recurrence of such a calamity.

Voted, That a copy of this report, attested by the Chairman and Secretaries, be sent to the Mayor, with a request that he will lay the same before the two branches of the City Council.

Mr. Henry P. Kidder, of Kidder, Peabody & Co., moved the adoption of the report, and said the news came to him just as he was entering Chicago on Sunday morning, and expressions of sympathy and offers of aid were made by all. Mr. Kidder's motion also constitutes the Committee a permanent Committee, with some additions.

Mr. Mudge offered an amendment, which was accepted, which was that Mansard roofs should not be constructed except of fireproof materials, and the motion of Mr. Kidder was then adopted.

REV. ROBERT LAIRD COLLIER, OF CHICAGO,

was next introduced, and greeted with a storm of applause. He said Chicago was in bonds, and the debtor of Boston. Their memories were quick last Sunday when the news came that a great fire was raging in Boston, from whence came the best things that Chicago had. After her fire Chicago beheld, as the first money sent them, $25,000 from Boston, laid upon the Mayor's table by the Hon. Mr. Gray. [Applause.] The banks had been burned, and Chicago was without gas and water, for want of money to pay off the laborers, but that money was used for their wages and the articles were procured. Boston had sent Chicago a half a million of money, besides thousands of garments and other useful articles. The Chicago Committee had now $500,000 in their treasury, with 1,000 families to support, but Boston should have all of it if she needed it. They came together last Monday and agreed to offer all in their power. Citizens subscribed $50,000 within thirty minutes at one meeting for Boston. He would say not only that this money was for Boston, but that she had to take it. Her sewing girls and others out of employment would need this money, and they must have it. When the speaker was here last year he was told that the very district now in ashes was indestructible by fire. Boston should see to it when she rebuilt that she did not pile a lumber yard on the top of her iron and granite buildings, and that she widened her streets so as to give a lesser chance to the flames. Mr. Collier concluded amid great applause and cheers.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 17.—PASSED DOWN—Propellers Merchant, City of Chatham, Bay City, Mendota, and barges; schooners E. Fitzgerald, Grace Murray, Warrington, Alice, Light-Guard, Home, Jno. T. Mott, W. J. Whaling, Oneida.

PASSED UP—Propeller St. Clair; barks, Nichols, Summer Cloud, H. Bissell; schooners, Osborne, Ford, Nellie Redington, Mary, Hattie Jas. Paige, Philo Scoville, Nabob, Idaho, M. F. Hunter, A. Boody, C. B. Locke, Eliza, Gerlack.

WIND—Southwest.

Albany Live Stock Market.

WEST ALBANY, Nov. 17—6 p. m.—BEEVES—The market this week has been unusually buoyant, and although the supply was large, still an advance of ¼@½c was maintained. The full attendance of Eastern New York and local buyers gave the market an air of animation, and as all wanted cattle the price demanded by holders was readily paid. Those dealers who bought early came off the best, and got all they wanted, while those who held back in hope of a fall in the market suffered the double disappointment of seeing all the best cattle go, and having to pay full rates for what they could get. To-day there was no market of any consequence, as those to arrive were principally bought on commission yesterday, and the few not so disposed of were readily bought by retail dealers. Altogether the market, this week, has proved very profitable to dealers and satisfactory to buyers.

RECEIPTS—The following are the receipts for the week in car-loads, as taken from the books of the Central Railroad: Monday, 50 cattle, 90 hogs; Tuesday, 10 cattle, 8 sheep, 96 hogs; Wednesday, 39 cattle, 9 sheep, 50 hogs; Thursday, 96 cattle, 31 sheep, 63 hogs; Friday, 112 cattle, 28 sheep, 48 hogs; Saturday, 41 cattle, 10 sheep, 30 hogs; Sunday, 16 cattle, 4 sheep, 39 hogs. Total, 364 cattle, 90, sheep, 416 hogs.

PRICES—We correct our table of comparative value to correspond with the main ruling of the market this week: Premium, $7.87½@8.37½; extra, $7.75@7.87½; first quality, $6.62½@7.62½; second quality, $5.75@6.50; third quality, $4.50@5.25; inferior, $2.25@4.25.

MILCH COWS—Demand active; receipts light. Good cows sell readily at from $50.00 to $75.00; fancy stock correspondingly higher.

WORKING OXEN—Demand and supply fair; prices unchanged.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Demand steady for local and Eastern trade. Quality fair. Prices unchanged.

HOGS—Demand active for local trade; prices unchanged. We quote the following sales: William Lester, 274, averaging 280 lbs, at 5¼c; 248 do, averaging 290 lbs, at $5.30; 218 do, averaging 220 lbs, at $5.10.

—We learn from the *Liberta* that the Pope has made a decree, not yet issued, in which he orders the secular clergy of the Roman diocese to undergo a week's penance, and make a general expiation by spiritual exercises. The circular letter with which Cardinal Patrizi exhorts the clergy to observe this penance is about to be published, and contains instructions which in this instance amounts to peremptory orders, that each priest shall confine himself for eight days to severe penitence, as the Divine Providence demands that the sacerdotal virtues shall be put on proof, like gold in the refining furnace. This is the first order for penitence which his Holiness has ordered since 1850.

DIED.

GOODYEAR—Sunday morning, Nov. 17, Birdee Maude Goodyear, aged 2 years, 10 months, and 5 days, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Goodyear.

Funeral will take place from their residence, 610 West Lake-st., to Rose Hill Cemetery, Tuesday, Nov. 19. Friends of the family are invited.

We miss thee, little darling,
Since thou hast gone to rest
In Heaven's bright home—happy plain,
Where Birdee, dear, is blest.

BARTON—On Nov. 16, at the residence of her father, 143 East Eighteenth-st., corner State, Elizabeth S., only daughter of Charles H. and Mary Barton, aged 13 years and 20 days.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral, at her father's, at 10 a. m., to-day.

AUCTION SALES.

By the Messrs. LEAVITT, N. Y.

Great Art Sale.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, Twenty-third-st. and Fourth-av., New York.

GRAND EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS!

The largest and most important collection of paintings ever brought to America, now on exhibition at the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, N. Y., REPRESENTING MORE THAN TWO HUNDRED ARTISTS.

Day and evening, from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. Comprising upwards of Four Hundred Paintings by the FIRST MODERN MASTERS, of the French, German, and Belgian schools, recently imported from the principal European Art Centres, by Mr. R. W. Denby, and now exhibited for the first time in this country.

AMONG THE PAINTINGS ARE CHOICE EXAMPLES BY THE FOLLOWING RENOWNED ARTISTS:

Gallait,	Tschaggeny,	Garland,
Hugues Merle,	James Bertrand,	Ch. Gudin,
Alfred Stevens,	Duverger,	Adolf Dillens,
Bouguereau,	Emile Levy,	Cot,
Chaplin,	Meyer von Bremen,	Mouchot,
Marechal,	Guillemin,	Dell' Acqua,
F. Willems,	Plassan,	Bakalowicz,
B. C. Koekkoek,	Slingeneyer,	E. Verboeckhoven,
Lafon,	Landelle,	Vanschendel,
Diaz,	Schaufels,	De Jonghe,
Ziem,	Preyer, J. W.,	Salentin,
A. Achenbach,	T. Portaels,	Gebler,
Jacque,	Picou,	Clays,
Fromentin,	Wahlberg,	Epp,
Bauguiet,	Kaebaura,	Tiedeman,
Chavet,	Muller,	Siegert,
Trayer,	Lies,	Alma Tadema,
Meissonier,	De Coninck,	Hasenclever,
Coroente,	Perrault,	Carl Hubner,
Paulsen,	Ittenbach,	Salatin,

and more than three hundred others.

The whole to be sold by auction on Dec. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7.

THE MESSRS. LEAVITT, Auctioneers, CLINTON HALL, New York.

This collection of paintings represents a money value of nearly HALF A MILLION DOLLARS, and should attract the attendance of every lover and buyer of fine pictures.

By G. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, Nov. 19, at 11 o'clock,

A large and elegant assortment of oil paintings and chromos, in gold and finely-finished walnut frames.

G. P. GORE & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

By G. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION,

On Wednesday, Nov. 20, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, Kingsley Restaurant Building, on Michigan-av., between Washington and Madison-sts., including a large lot of fire relics. Lease until May.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Auction Sale OF VALUABLE PROPERTY

On Wednesday, Nov. 20, at 11 o'clock,

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., at 55 and 57 South Canal-st.,

On Wabash-av., Corner of Fifty-ninth-st.

231 Feet Northwest Corner.
231 Feet Northeast Corner.

Lot 16 in Moody's Subdivision, fronting [...] feet on South Park Boulevard, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth-sts.

Lots 1, 4, 5, 8, and 9, Block 13, fronting east on Lexington-av.,

EGANDALE,

Between Elm (55th) and Wabash (56th) sts. Lots 34 and 35, Block 2, in Blanchard's Subdivision, in Sec. 25, Town 40.

Title perfect. Terms made known at the sale.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

IMPORTANT SALE OF DRY GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES, Clothing, Piece Goods, Woollens, Cassimeres, Satinets, WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, HOSIERY, NOTIONS, &c.

On WEDNESDAY MORNING, Nov. 20, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 55 and 57 Market-st. These goods [...] advanced upon and the orders are to close.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Grand Auction Sale OF 264 RESIDENCE LOTS IN HYDE PARK

FRONTING ON South Park, Colfax, Vincennes, Forrest, Charles, McChesney, Langley, Evans, and Cottage Grove-avs., bet. Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth-sts.,

On Thursday Morning, Nov. 21, AT 11 O'CLOCK,

By Wm. A. Butters & Co. AT 55 & 57 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

These Lots are finely situated between Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth-sts., south of the Great South Park, and accessible by DUMMY TRAINS to and from the city each day, and only two blocks each way from depots.

Fine houses already built and completed; streets finely graded; ground high and dry; in every respect FIRST-CLASS PROPERTY.

Sale absolutely without reserve.

Terms—Only $50 cash, $50 in six months, $50 in one year, $50 in two years; balance in three years, with interest at 8 per cent. Contracts to date on day of sale.

Title unquestionable. Plats are now ready. For other particulars see JACOB WELL & CO., 131 LaSalle-st., or WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 East Randolph-st.

GREAT AUCTION SALE

On Wednesday, Nov. 20, commencing at 9:30 a. m. The entire stock of the Cincinnati Branch of a Boston house, commission dealers in

FINE BOOTS AND SHOES

will be closed peremptorily, to meet liabilities caused by the Boston fire.

A STOCK OF HEAVY GOODS will be sold at the same time.

Retailers of fine goods have never had such an opportunity to stock up.

GEORGE P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

500 Army Overcoats,
500 Dress Coats,
500 Cavalry Jackets,
500 Cavalry Pants.
A large line of HATS and CAPS.
A line of CASSIMERES, NOTIONS, etc.,

AT AUCTION,

On THURSDAY, NOV. 21, AT 9½ A. M.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

By HARRISON & CO.

SPECIAL SALE.

On MONDAY morning, Nov. 18, at 10 o'clock, a [...] sale of New and Second-hand Furniture, Carpets, [...] ery, &c., in order to make room for other goods [...]

HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers, [...] South Canal.

SPECIAL SALE OF FRENCH MERINOS.

On TUESDAY, Nov. 19, at 10 o'clock, 150 pcs. [...] Thibets and Cashmeres in all the fashionable colors. [...] finest lot of goods ever offered at auction in Chicago.

HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers, [...] South Canal.

LARGE SALE OF Condemned Houses!

On WEDNESDAY MORN'G, Nov. 20, 1872, at 10 o'clock we will sell at auction, on the premises, all the condemned houses on line of the C., C. & I. C. Railroad, beginning at North Clark-st. and extending east to [...]-st., comprising

Over 75 Houses of all Descriptions.

Full particulars can be had at our office, [...] The sale will be strictly cash, and the houses must be moved off the premises.

HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

We shall sell AT AUCTION,

At our Salesroom, 157 Dearborn-st., WEDNESDAY, NOV. 20, at 3 p. m., splendid corner property at

WOODLAWN STATION,

Consisting of Lots 38, 41 and 42, having [...] feet on Sixty-fourth-st., and 150 feet on Grace-av., two minutes' walk from depot.

THEY MUST BE SOLD!

Terms 1-2 cash, bal. 1 year with 8 per cent interest. Also, Lot on State-st., near Thirty-first, if not sold previously, and Lot on Michigan-st., near Dearborn.

We have a list of choice property to be CLOSED OUT, situate in all parts of the city and suburbs, and invite the attention of parties desiring to invest.

T. S. FITCH & CO., 157 Dearborn-st.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

VOLUME 26.

REM[...]

HEREAFTER, [...] and Edit[...] THE T[...] WILL[...] NEW TRIB[...] CO[...] Dearborn a[...]

ALBUMS.

Photograph Albu[...]

A Large and Choice line of 50, 100 and 200 Pict[...] ALBUMS, Now in stock. Also a full lin[...]

HARDING'S ALBU[...]

For sale at lowest rates.

COBB, ANDREWS & [...] 469 Wabash-av[...]

TO RENT.

OFFICES IN THE Tribune Buildi[...]

[...]re nearly finished. Several [...] untaken. Fire-proof, [...]aults. English tile floors throu[...] No offices in the city e[...] these in every first-class resp[...] Plans of the Tribune Building [...] seen at the office of W. C. DOW, Room No. 1, Nevada Bloc[...]

ROOFING MATERIAL.

ROOFING MATERIAL AND Building Felt[...]

Send for Circular and Samp[...] BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, [...]30 Monroe-st., Chica[...]

HARDWARE.

MAY & CO. Hardware and Meta[...] 14, 16, 18 and 20 Oliver-st., BOSTON.

We hereby give notice that our store WAS NOT DESTROYE[...] by the recent Fire, and we are prepar[...] all orders with our usual promptness[...]

TREES.

LARGE FOREST TRE[...]

We are now prepared to transplant any quantity [...] Trees, and warrant them to grow thriftily. [...] character of our work we refer to the big trees plan[...] on Ashland-av. and [...] Park. Transplanted during the [...] Parties desiring [...] hand in their orders early, as w[...] [...] before the frost sets in. [...] NELSON & BENSON, [...] & 131 LaSalle-st., basement of Boone's [...]

FURNITURE.

D. M. SWINEY & BR[...] MANUFACTURERS OF FINE OFFICE FURNITUR[...] Counters, Partitions, Rails, Cylinder Desks, Etc. [...]TORY: 507 TO 513 KINZIE-ST., CORNER [...] CENTRAL BLOCK, Room 37.

MANSARD ROOFS.

Fire-Proof Mansard Roo[...]

UNION FOUNDRY WORKS, N. S. BOUTON, President, Corner of Fifteenth and Dearborn-sts., Chic[...] prepared to furnish STRICTLY FIRE-PR[...] [...] Accurate estimates giv[...]

FINANCIAL.

Loans Negotiate[...] [...] estate, in the city or suburbs, at current [...] G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 160 East Washington-[...]